B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 192— BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1226.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
(8th Aug	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	MALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	KARKUNDA	MANTUA *	16,227
6th Sept	MACEDONIA		10,902
13th ,,	MALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,386
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct	DELTA .	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	KARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	MALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIA x	16,386
17th ,,	KARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA .	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	MALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA .	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA .		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA .	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA .	MALWA *	10,941
26th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	KARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA .	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	MALDERA .		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Aug.	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
15th Aug. ..	VITA	Busreh via K'chi 8-15 a. m.
20th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
,, ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamevama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Naga to Maru	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug..	11th Sept
†AkiMaru	K. Okamoto	6023	15th Sept,	29th Sept
Tokushima Maru	N. Komivama	5697	28th Sept.	12th Oct

* Passenger Accommodation.
† Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	104
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	340	285	190	152

For Revised Passage tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
*Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	13th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru	S. Kametaka	7790	5th Aug.	8th Sept.
*Celebes Maru	N. Kurimura	5863	10th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu Maru	R. Yamanoi	5750	21st Sept.	5th Oct.
* Maru	J. Kojima	5864	25th Sept.	9th Oct

*Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	KualaLumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows :—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus.
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullunder.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head-Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.
LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.
Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.
Prospectus and terms can be had on application.
Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:
S. A. MALVI & CO., Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency, 25, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED :—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

BELL & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli, Balsar, Nasik and Etc.

V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar-Bindu) cheapest and best	1/- and /5
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic and purgative laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution, etc.
'Standard'' Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE KETKAR'S ART INSTITUTE,

GIRGAUM ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
DRAWING, PAINTING & ARCHITECTURE.

Students will be prepared for the Government Examinations of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay
Time: 7-30 to 9-30 A. M. For particulars see personally. PRINCIPAL.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE LADY TEACHER for Indian Education Society's Girls' School, Dadar. Apply stating terms to the SUPERINTENDENT.
A R10980

WANTED—For a big Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, a MANAGER, pay Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 and an Engineer, pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000, according to qualifications. Only very experienced men need apply with references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20416

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics for Nana Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad (Sind). Salary Rs. 100—5—150. A trained hand will be preferred. Apply at once to the MANAGER.
A 20410

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. 20326

BANDRA—Facing sea commodious BUNGALOW with 8 large bed rooms with baths dining and drawing rooms and varandah ample servants' quarters, garage, big compound with well, suitable for a chamary. Apply KHURSEDJI BAXTER next Parsi Fire Temple, BANDRA.
C R10982

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, The days of a dancing girl, The Queen of Scots, French Bandit. List free. Vale Office, Pondicherry.
L R10963

FOR SALE—One set eight Volumes "CYCLOPEDIA of Applied Electricity" Brand New, Flexible Bound, dealing from Elementary Electricity to Power House Works. Apply Box No. 432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L 20975

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

INDIAN STAGE DRESSES of various descriptions purchased for Rs. 2,000 in wearable condition offered for Rs. 200 or nearest offer. Owner going home. Apply to Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10961

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

PERSONS desirous to earn Rs. 3 or more a day respectably. No capital is required except one ordinary empty bottle. Easiest process, no treachery. Success sure. Fee Rs. 3/8. N. RAE, Hospital Street, Hoshiarpur (Punjab).
N R10967

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, asperine, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

TURKISH BATH—Massages Violet Ray Electric and Hot air Treatment attended by qualified nurse, masseuses arrangements for Ladies open Sundays and Holidays. 9 to 9. 363, Hornby Road.
T R10981

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

USED CARS—If you are in the market for a good Used Car it will pay you to call and look over our stock of Used Cars. Your reasonable offer will be our sale price. Don't miss this opportunity to get a Used Car cheap. Overland 4; Willis Knight 7 Seater; Maxwell 2 seater; Charron 5 Seater; Apperson '8' 7 Seater; Darracq 5 Seater; Napier 7 Seater Landau; Scripps-Booth 5 Seater; Dodge Sedan; Dodge Touring 5 Seater; Mors Saloon 7 Seater; Harley Davidson Combination. T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Cumballa Hill Show Room, Bombay.
JA 20232

FOR SALE—New B. S. A. 4½ H. P. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR, Rs. 1,400. Apply Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A 20415

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

(1) The GOODWILL, stock-in-trade, Plant, achinery, etc., of Messrs. R. Venkiah Brohers, Photographic Studio, Mount Road, adras.

(2) PLANT, MACHINERY, FITTINGS, tc., of the Star of the East Films, Ltd., in the Film Producing Studio in Vepery.

For particulars and terms apply to:—
B. F. GREATOREX, Receiver of R. Venkiah's Estate, 113, Armenian Street, Madras.
20420

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established 1843.)

WE have been appointed as AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine Risks at the most reasonable rates.

K. P. KOTHARE & CO.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C20288

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Cocoanut Fair on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, the following roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from 2-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Waudby Road, Murzban Road, Bastian Road, Churchgate Street, between Queen's Road and Mayo Road.

No vehicles will be allowed to proceed towards the Victoria Terminus via the following roads.

Cruickshank Road, Waudby Road Bastian Road, Murzban Road.

Vehicular traffic from Crawford Market going South should proceed along Hornby Road round Victoria Place (Bhatia Bag) again along Hornby Road to Flora Fountain.

North-going traffic will proceed along Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 2nd August, 1924.
C20112

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. SULLEMAN ADAM, who was acting as Manager of our Karachi Commission Agency Department has severed his connection with us and is no more in our service from 8th August, 1924. This is to notify that the Power of Attorney executed in his favour dated the 2nd November, 1916, in connection with our abovementioned business is hereby CANCELLED.

If hereafter anybody deals with the gentleman in our name or on our behalf he shall do so at his risk and account and we shall be in no way responsible for any of his doings.

SALLEH MAHOMED OOMER DOSAL.
R10971

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1924, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
N. M. MURRAY, (Officiating)
Managing Governors.
Bombay, 7th July, 1924. C20142

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and of
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

DECLARATION OF 1ST DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 50 per cent. has been declared payable to unsecured creditors after the 15th September, 1924, on application and satisfactory proof of debt.

It is to be noted that any creditor who has already received fifty per cent. advance from the Imperial Bank of India will not participate in the above distribution.

CLARENCE G. ASHWORTH,
for Self and Co-Liquidators.
8, Council House Street,
Calcutta, 9th August, 1924.
C20419

THE DARBHANGA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION NAVSARI, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, 1924, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) to transact the business as set forth in the Notice and Directors' Report circulated among the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
THE NEW TEXTILE CO.,
Managing Agents.
Navsari, 20th July, 1924. C20420

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

COCOANUT FAIR

THURSDAY, the 14th August, 1924 being Cocoanut Day, extra suburban trains will be run between Bombay, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan. For timings see Notices exhibited at stations.

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th August, 1924.
20417

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS INVITED for myrabolam (Harda) farm of Supa Ranga Kanara Western Division to reach undersigned 10th September, 1924, 2 p.m. Rs. 100 should accompany tender as security for validity. For further particulars apply undersigned.

J. L. BELL, C.I.E.
Divisional Forest officer.
W. D. KANARA.
Karwar, Aug. 9th, 1924.
20424

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. ATMARAM CHARANDAS, has contracted to purchase at the Auction Sale held on the 2nd day of August, 1924, at the instance of Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Govardhanlalji Girdharjiji Maharaj of Nathdwara, the mortgagee of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 27th June, 1921, and made between Karsondas Kalidas Jutha of the 1st part, Kasturbai, widow of Kalidas Jutha, of the 2nd part, and the said mortgagee of the 3rd part, the undermentioned property, all persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (containing by admeasurement 1,914.72 square yards or thereabouts), a portion whereof admeasuring 1,278.72 square yards is redeemed Pension and Tax and another portion admeasuring 636 square yards or thereabouts is Leasehold together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of the Malabar Hill Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the Pension and Tax portion whereof which is now redeemed is registered by the Collector of Bombay under Pension and Tax No. 156, new Survey No. 4 and 5/7282 and the Leasehold portion whereof is registered under New Survey No. 1 and 2/7281 and 6 and 7/7282, and which is assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 2980 and Street No. 73, and bounded on the East by the Government ground and the private road leading to the Government House, on the West by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, on the North by the property of Chunilal Sankalchand and on the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Shivji, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1924.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20427

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1741 of 1923.

ASIABAI Alias ASIA, widow of Haji Rajab Mohidin and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
AISHABAI, widow of Haji Rajab Mohidin and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1923, and the order bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the Premises on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1924, at the hour of 4 30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land, standing and adjoining each other one containing by admeasurement 69 square yards and the other containing by admeasurement 73 4/9 square yards or thereabouts making together one hundred and forty-two and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the building standing thereon situate at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 2818 and 2819 and Street Nos. 76-78 and 80, and which land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3060 (part of) and Cadastral Survey No. 1463 of Mandvi Division, and is bounded on the East by the said Tandel Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Mahomed Sidick and on the South by the house of Rahiman Shaik Hassan Moorgay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the 6th Defendants abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C20269

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the Swadeshi Felt Caps and Hosiery Manufacturing Co., Ltd. having its registered office at 271-277, Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

DHANJI MOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper and doing business at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner
and
NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Esquire. ..... Official Liquidator.

UPON reading Parts I and II of List "A" of Debts and Claims of which the particulars have been sent to the Official Liquidator herein And the List "B" of debts as appearing in the books of the Company but not claimed by the creditors And the affidavit of the Official Liquidator sworn on the 8th day of August, 1924, as to the said lists AND UPON hearing Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator I DO HEREBY APPOINT, THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1924, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) before the Honourable Judge Sitting in Chambers for adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims of which the particulars have been sent in to the Official Liquidator AND I DO ORDER THAT as to the debts appearing in the books of the said Company but not claimed by the creditors and more particularly mentioned in list "B" of debts annexed to the said affidavit, the Official Liquidator do publish this order once in the "Bombay Chronicle" and once in the "Bombay Samachar" to enable the said creditors mentioned in list "B" to appear before the Honourable Chamber Judge on the day and time mentioned above and prove their claims, if any, against the Company AND I DO FURTHER ORDER THAT the costs of and incidental to the preparation and filing of the said lists of Debts and Claims and the said affidavit of Official Liquidator as to debts and claims and of this application and order be costs in the winding up proceedings and be paid by the Official Liquidator out of the funds of the above named Company in his hands when taxed and noted in the margin hereof AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Order be filed on or before the 22nd day of August, 1924.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1924.
D. F. MULLA.
MADHAVJI AND CO.
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.
20425

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. BOODHABHAI NOORBHAI has contracted to purchase from FATEH MAHOMED HAJI YUSUF the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 35, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-two and two-ninth (82 2/9) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6276, New Survey No. 2536, and Cadastral Survey No. 364, Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1983 and Street No. 48-54, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Isaji Street, on or towards the West by the property of Currimjee Ebrahimji, on or towards the North by the property of Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatao and on or towards the South by Bhandari Street aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1924.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20423

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Declaration from the B. B. and C. I. Railway, dated 26th January, 1917, annexed, of the property and credits of Ramchundra Chimnaji Patil, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, who was in his life-time Shunting Guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of Ramchundra Chimnaji Patil, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Andheri, in Thana District, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 6th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20428

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from SAYANA LINGAYA ARGONDA. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 35, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure or Oart known as Vanton Oart, together with all the messuage, tenements and buildings and wells and trees standing thereon, situate at Gopi Tank Road, Upper Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen hundred square yards or thereabouts, forming part of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 532, New No. 4395 and New Survey No. 1/144, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 5671 (1), 5675 and 5671 (2), Street Nos. 147 and 151 and 147A, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the properties of Pandurang Palibhandra and Bhasker Hari Patel, on or towards the South by the property of Moosa Mapla, on or towards the East by the property of Narsa Saena, and on or towards the West by the property of Babaji Nana Tawde.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1924.
PIROJSHA BOMANJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C20426

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF LATEST TYPE MADE-TO-ORDER TEAK, BLACK AND REAL MAHOGANISED HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, SWEEP TONED COTTAGE PIANO FEW PAIRS OF ARTISTIC SOLID MARBLE FIGURES AND PILLARS, TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, GRAMOPHONE GLASS, CROCKERY, PLATED WARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to-day at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Janaati Terrace, Opp. the "West View" Wodehouse Road, Colaba of latest type made-to-order teak, black and mahoganised household furniture, consisting of oval sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner wagon, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, mirror back cabinets, piano, silver show-cases, gramophone, ladies' and office tables, book cases, carpets, artistic solid marble figures and pillars, music teapoys, solid iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, ladies' chival dressing tables to match cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, mirror back hatstand, boot and towel stands, marble tables, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, plated ware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

Property of a gentleman proceeding Home.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th August, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th August, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cotton Depot, Sewree, in the undermentioned godown, on account of the Insurance office concerned, the following damaged cotton, ex s. s. "Janus" and "Khandala":—

In Godown No. H. 106 of Messrs. Narandass Rajaram and Co.: —
37 bales African Cotton.
In Godown No. J. 135 of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.:—
17 bales African Cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO:

Auctioneers,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
TREVOR ENGINEERING COMPANY, MILITARY SQUARE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Under orders from the Proprietor Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the entire stock in trade of this firm comprising of:—

Brand new MacKenzie motor cycles, Hot point electrical goods, such as irons, kettles, large electric stoves, electric tables and ceiling fans by well known makers, arc lamps, electric chandeliers, carbon search lights, electric lamps in many varieties, shades for lamps, etc.

Mantles, electric pocket lamps, large stocks of Hollisen's batteries, torches soldering irons, sewing machines, electric motors, dynamos, red air pumps, electric clocks, vacuum cleaners, flexible wire, insulating wire, switches, water proof cloth, vulcanizing materials, electric coffee grinders, foot warmers and all articles of household utility. Office furnitures made to order by known makers large desks, show cases, stands typewriters, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 16th August and on succeeding days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BYREN and CO., will sell by Public Auction, the above goods in convenient lots to suit individual buyers, at the premises of the firm. Catalogues are being prepared and the property is open to view.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6.8 & 10 p. m.

THE GREAT HOLIDAY PRO-GRAMME

HAROLD LLOYD IN
"A SAILORMADE MAN"
THE FUNNIEST 4-REEL COMEDY EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.
PATHE GAZETTE | OUR SURE SHIELD | OUR GANG
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
POPULAR PRICES.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES EXCEPT BALCONY AND GALLERY.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—TO-MORROW!
UNIVERSAL'S MIGHTY SUPER-PRODUCTION
"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
12 Reels—from Victor Hugo's immortal novel
"Notre Dame de Paris" featuring
LON CHANEY
OPENING SIX PARTS THIS WEEK
The Programme includes the International News and a Joe Martin Monkey Comedy.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 4-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"QUEEN OF THE MOULIN ROUGE"
Featuring MARTHA MANSFIELD.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.
"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
Featuring MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY
AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"HAIL THE WOMAN"
Featuring FLORENCE VIDOR.

IMPERIAL
To-Night and During This Week
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER PHOTO-PLAY
"NAVI-SETHANI"
DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW ON
Saturday and Sunday at 3 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THIS WEEK—TO-DAY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
RAM RAVAN YUDHA
OR
SITA SUDHI
Time and Rates as usual.

Bombay's Premier and Palatial
Novelty
Cinema Presents To-Night
and This Week only
Majestic Film Co's
Social Super Photo-Play
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
'Debt of Sin'
To-Night at 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Next Saturday
'Poona Raided'
'Poona Raided'
'Poona Raided'
Featuring
Miss Kaiser
and
Miss Dularee
and a Group of
Educated Actors
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY!

16 OUNCES OF PERFORMANCE GOES TO EVERY POUND OF PROMISE WITH US.
THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13.

S S Amur Maru, Sikijo, Kobe.
S S Vitellia, Boner, Calcutta.
S S Morocco, Duncan, Hull.
S S Nagina, Maclean, Akyab.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S City of Valencia Williamson, Karachi
S S Shunko Maru, Fujita, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Chenab for Barcelona.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vitellia for Karachi.

S S Amur Maru:—The N Y K steamer Amur Maru, 1823 tons, Captain M Sikijo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Vitellia:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Vitellia 2887 tons, Captain Boner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Morocco:—The Wilson Line steamer, Morocco, 2482 tons, Captain W B Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nagina, 4090 tons, Captain A Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a carg oof rice.

S S City of Valencia:—The City Line steamer City of Valencia, 4539 tons, Captain W A Williamson, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Shunko Maru—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru, 5027 tons, Captain G Fugita, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and one passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(WEDNESDAY, August 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 C Valencia, 4839, K'chi, 15/8, K N and Co.
2 Caledonia, 3430, London, 16/8, M M & Co.
3 Somersetshire, 4,546, Dunkirk, 25/8, T M and Co.
4 Streefkerk 38023 Colombo 18/6 E D Sassoon.
5 Asia, 3910, Genoa, 15/8, L Triestino.
8 Malda 5454 K'chi 16/8, M M & Co.
10 Karagola 3647 Durban, 20-8, M M & Co.
11 Massilia, 3251, L'pool, 18/8, Graham & Co.
12A Nam-el-Bahr, 199, N.F., N.F., M S N Co.
13 Chejebassa 3992, N. N. N. F. M. M & Co.
14 Shunko Maru, 5077, Kobe 14/8, O S Kaisha.
15 Soudan 4218, Japan, 19/8, M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havildar 3086, Java N. F. T M & Co.
4 Vita 1955, Busreh, 15/8, M M & Co.
6 Chenat 2157, Barcelona 23/8 Graham & Co.
7 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 15/8, Scindia S N Co.
8 Pasha 3196, Java, 16/8 T M & Co.
9 Gogra 2151, Cal. 18/8, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Werdenfels, 3852, K'chi, 18/8, L Triestino.
12 & 13 Ranee, 3634, Java, 14/8, T M & Co.
14 Alavi 2157, Jeddah 18/8, T M & Co.
14 Barpeta 1877 Basreh, 20/8 M M & Co.
14 Barpeta 1877, Basrah 20/8 M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 29th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 5th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 12th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 19th September, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 26th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durendra due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.
Morvada due about 6th October, Agent B Merkara due about 20th October, Agent B

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Manchester due about 23rd August, Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 26th September, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 4th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
Clan MacNeil due about 15th August, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels due about 12th August, Agent L Edward, Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tysla due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Simla due about 9th October, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th August, Agent Lloyd Triestino.
Numidia due about 6th September, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aufora due about 20th August, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Soonmelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Andijk due about 26th September, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam (not fixed), Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Bristol due about 14th August, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Steel Navigator due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Knaresbro due about 1st September, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Mariola Maru due about 17th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Alps Maru due about 25th August, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due abut 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 25th August, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 7th September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 23rd August, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 13.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool:—384 cwt linseed oil cakes, N Y Velmohamed.

S S Massilia for Liverpool: 125 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 12 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 1686 cwt linseed oil cake, A Bhamji and Bros.; 749 cwt ground nut oil cake, A Bhamji and Bros.; 25 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co. Ltd; 73 cwt kang seed, K Dayall; 150 bales cotton, H M Edwards and Co.; 24 bales wool, B Shrivalabh; 95 bales wool, G Gumanmall;; 27 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 144 bales wool, C Ramswarup, 120 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.; 75 cases cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.; 49 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Massilia for Philadelphia:—72 casks salted goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—25 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co. 3000 cwt Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 1700 cwt Mowra seed, E D Sasson and Co. Ltd. 55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Hull—281 bales sinews, Hollingshurst and Co. Ld. 1000 cwt. ground nut oil cakes, J Permanand and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk—60 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Caledonia for London—3 bales goat skins tanned, J Shariff and Sons; 5 bales sheep skins tanned, J Shariff and Sons; 3 bales sheep skins tanned, S A Alli; 14 bales cow hides tanned, P Hassam; 4 bales cow calf hides tanned, P Hassam; 140 cwt Indian casein, The Midland Dairy Farm; 1 case Bokhara sozeni and silk scrafs, J S Narag and Sons; 1 bundle Leopard Fox and cat skins, J S Narag and Sons; 1 bundle Broad Tails, J S Narag and Sons; 1 bundle Lamb skins, J S Narag and Sons, 12 bales goat skins tanned, L Hassam; 10 bales cow hides tanned L Hassam; 3 bales sheep skins tanned, M Ladak, 37 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Essa; 53 bales cow hides tanned, L. Tharia and Sons; 5 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons; 3 bales Goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons, 20 bales Persian Lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.

S S Werdenfels for Christiania:—2 bales cotton grey yarn, I David and Co. Ltd.

S S Werdenfels for Hamburg:—105 cwt gum kadava, J Moolchand and Co. 56 cwt empty metal drums, Cutler Palmer and Co. 1000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—2500 cwt poppyseed E D Sasson and Co. Ltd. 2000 cwt. teel seed, Ralli Bros.; 156 bales sewri cotton K Pirosha; 55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Antwerp:—249 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co. 15 bales hemp, G Gopaldas. 2600 cwt crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co. Ld.

S S Chenab for Barcelona:—4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 60 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co. 100 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co. Ltd. 30 cases casings (3750 lbs) S M H Kadarbaksh, 2000 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Chenab for Dunkirk:—2200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ld. 14000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Asia for Genoa:—220 bales cotton, Italindia Cotton Co. Ld.

S S Soudan for Hongkong: 19 cwt Almonds N C Bhesania and Co. 25 cwt jardaloo, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd. 400 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co. Ltd.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—1006 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.; 196 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co. 800 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co. 319 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagasaki:—75 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar, 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld. 50 drums Turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark;

S S Soudan for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

IMPORTS.

August 12.

S S Clan Macgillivray. Agents:—James Finlay and Co. Ld.:—

From Manchester:—239 bales cotton, 410 cases cottons, 443 cases cotton P. goods, 323 bales cotton P goods, 7 bales woollen and cotton P. goods, 84 bales cotton yarn, 190 cases cotton yarn, 109 bales paper, 175 bales old newspaper, 50 bags mineral white, 150 bags crystal starch, 18 trusses rope, 50 D/bags Farine, 50 D/bags Maize starch, 20 barrels oil, 30 barrels Tallow, 11 barrels soft soap, 40 bundles Flanges 63 bundles steel, 192 W I Pulleys, 6 cases Belting, 9 cases Bobbins, 6 cases Roller skins, 20 cases Healds, 5 cases Silk yarn, 6 cases Common soap, 1 case Grease, 45 casks Alizarine dye.

From Glasgow:—34 cases cottons, 132 cases cotton P. goods, 27 bales cotton P. goods 54 bales cotton yarn, 33 pieces steel structural, 5 drums linseed oil, 81 D/bags Fire clay, 205 cases Whisky, 147 cases Wine, 91 bundles Steel Bars, 12 bundles Galv. Flat sheets, 500 bundles Galv. Flat sheets, 189 bales Paper, 42 cases Sewing Cotton reels, 25 cases Sewing cotton balls, 150 cases Beer, 81 pieces constructural material, 550 pipes, 124 C J Cisterns, 1838 stonewar acid jars,

From Liverpool:—13 cases cotton tissues, 26 cases cotton P. Goods, 16 cases cottons, 6 cases woollen P. Goods, 94 cases bolts and nuts, 15 cases cotton yarn, 30 cases Bobbins, 23 cases sauce, 26 cases Ginger Ale, 12 cases Whisky, 50 cases school slates, 31 cases tiles, 24 casks tiles 869 M. steel bars, 17 bales wool, waste, 10 bales woollen and cotton goods, 20 cases tacks, 60 kegs bottles 719 cases Common soap, 1020 boxes Common soap, 9 bundles Common soap, 50 bundles rice bowls 1000 bundles Galv. Plain sheets, 222 bundles Galv. C. sheets, 50 bundles steel hoops, 674 bundles steel sheets, 21 coils greasy Packing 227 Iron pipes, 72 pieces sanitary earthen 80 pieces plates, 30 bundles plates, 20 bundles yellow M. rods, 8 loose yellow M. Rods, 20 bundles Wire, 200 drums Caustic Soda, 20 drums Silicate of soda, 100 drums disinfectant Fuid, 60 bags disinfectant powder, 10 bags baling stnds, 41 barrel salammoniac, 40 pieces Unfinished columns, 25 barrels Lubricating grease, 30 kegs Lubricating Grease, 200 cases Mineral lubricating oil.

S S Asia. Agents:—Marittima Italiana:—

From Genoa.—20 cases hamp cord, 50 cases silk cord, 100 cases vermouth 50 cases aluminium, 390 cases tissues, 77 bales tissues, 76 cases buttons, 22 cases woollen caps, 60 cases caps, 31 cases combs, 83 cases cotton P. goods, 71 bales cotton P. goods, 4 bales woollen, 4 cases woollen 76 cases cotton goods, 4 bales silk thre 10 bales blotting paper, 5 bales Over coat 16 cases Twine, 10 cases champaigne, 90 cases common soap, 30 cases cotton yarn 56 bales cotton yarn, 4500 pieces Tiles, 177 crates Tiles, 80 casks Tiles, 51 barrels Tiles, 15 barrels Aniline colour, 9 kegs Aniline colour 87 cases Aniline colour, 45 cases Indigo, 42 cases common marble worked, 30 cases cotton and Art Silk goods, 50 cases boot laces, 500 bags Almonds, 10 bags Glue, 12 kegs cement.

From Naples:—15859 baskets potatoes.

From Catania:—1300 bags sulphur.

From Aden—100 bundles Afani, 24 bundles Tobacco Leaves, 7 bundles cow hides, 5 bales cotton 3 bales skins, 22 packages Gum, 5 bags Gum, 6 jottas soop.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 13th August 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 13th August 1922	June 1st to 13th August 1923.
	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 00	25 70	59 48	55 96
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 01	28 53	54 48	57 26
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 02	24 72	55 38	60 67
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 02	29 28		53 92

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, August. 12

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.711	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.8	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.8	"
Dew Point	75.6	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	79%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87 2	
Minimum " "	80.1	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	156	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01	inches.
Total fall during month ..	1.49	"
Do. do. year ..	25.70	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th August	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Aug.	m	ft in	Aug	h. m.	ft. in
W.	13	10 16	28 9	13	3 37	15 6
		22 13	27 2		16 31	18 2
Th.	14	11 1	29 06	14	4 27	15)
		23 03	27 9		17 15	17 4
F.	15	11 42	29 9	15	5 11	15 0
		23 50	28 1		17 53	16 9
Sat	16	6 24	11 4	16	12 27	6 10
		18 09	11 6			
Sun	17	0 33	28 1	17	6 30	15 9
		12 56	29 3		19 10	16 5
M.	18	1 13	27 8	18	7 6	16 7
		13 30	28 5		19 43	16 9
Tu.	19	1 54	27 0	19	7 42	17 8
		14 0	27 6		20 19	17 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th August 1924 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.12" of rain Lahore 0.25" and Delhi 0.36". Skies are clear over the west of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the east. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and at Hissar; the minimum was almost normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.13" or rain, Jhansi 0.24" and Cawnpore 0.1. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 2.00" of rain, Jaipur 0.71" and Kotah 0.40". Skies are clear over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and in defect at Karachi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over north Gujarat, moderately clouded over Cutch and heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Surat and Bhavnagar Para. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Kathiawar and at Ahmedabad; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the division and the minimum at Chanda only.

The Konkan.—Karwar has had 0.16" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87 degrees (3 degrees above normal) and the minimum 80 degrees .4 (degrees above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in Malabar and North-west India and weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, east Rajputana and the west United Provinces, and local in the north and east Punjab, the east United Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 0.85", Calicut 0.77, Cochin 2.12" Trivandrum 0.47" and Cuddapah 0.41".

Forecast.—Further decrease of rainfall is probable in Rajputana.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th August 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in Rajputana and northeast India but is weak generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, north and east Bengal, the west United Provinces, Rajputana and Malabar, and local in Orissa, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the east Punjab, Central India West, the Konkan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Chota Nagpur.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Lashio one inch; Bhamo one and a half; Gauhati one; Cherrapunji six; Dhubri eight; Shillong, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Mymensingh two; Berhampore one; Bogra, Jalpaiguri three; Darjiling one and a half; Cuttack two; Dehra Dun one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	4 24	3.69	+0.55
Rawalpindi	0.12	16 99	13.91	+2.99
Lahore	0.25	11 84	9.42	+2.04
Hissar	..	5.07	6 99	—1.92
Ambala	..	11.97	14.63	—2.66
Delhi	0 36	8.90	14 45	—5.35
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.13	12.34	15.00	—2.66
Mainpuri	0.08	21.01	14 21	+6.80
Jhansi	0 24	33.26	21.36	+1206
Cawnpore	0 1	34.25	18 30	15.95
Allahabad	..	27.51	21.19	+6.32
Sind—				
Jacobsbad	0.28	1.80	—1.52	
Karachi	..	2.01	4.09	—2.08
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	2 00	12.28	12.04	—0.24
Jaipur	0 71	20.72	13.49	+7.23
Kotah	0 40	31.43	16.56	+1487
Mount Abu	..	28.72	37.52	—1080
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	3.47	9 64	—6.17
Dwarka	..	2.88	3.41	—0.59
Veraval	..	7.98	13.12	—5.17
Rajkot	..	13.81	17.76	—3.95
Bhavnagar Para	..	5.95	12 91	—6.96
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	26.27	28 43	—2.16
Ahmedabad	..	15.15	20 05	—4.90
Deesa	..	15.79	15.19	+1.40
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0 02	14.21	16.67	—2.46
Indore	..	13.99	19 30	—5.31
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	43.46	33.14	10.32
Saugabdor	0 05	24.25	26 32	—2.07
Hoshangabad	..	25.12	28 81	—3.69
Khandwa	..	10.03	16.61	—6.58
Akola	..	9.04	17.78	—8.14
Amraoti	..	11.43	18.17	—6.75
Nagpur	..	17.97	27 61	—9.64
Chanda	..	18.48	29.77	—1129
Raipur	..	18.98	29.76	10.78
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	25.76	49 10	23.40
Ratnagiri	0.10	76.68	71 50	+5.18
Mormugao	..	78.65	79.08	+8.57
Karwar	0.16	97.44	80 47	—1097
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	4 96	10 28	—5.32
Ahmednagar	..	5 41	9 54	—4.13
Poona	..	6 04	13.75	—7 69
Sholapur	..	4 11	10.08	—6.57
Bijapur	..	0 80	6.76	—5.96
Belgaum	0 02	34.88	29.79	+5.09
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	8 49	13.89	—5.40
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	8 24	20 16	11.92
Hyderabad	..	10.83	13.76	—2.93
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.75	106.98	84 43	22.55
Calicut	0.87	121.64	72 88	48.75
Cochin	2 12	106.42	57.72	45.70
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.11	24.48	14.50	—9.98
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam	..	9.82	13.74	—3 92
Bellary	..	2.53	4.58	—2.05
Cuddapah	0.41	6.20	9.27	—3.10
Madras	..	9.81	7 66	2.15
Bangalore	0.01	10.96	9 06	1.90
Coimbatore	..	19.71	3.61	1510
Trichinopoly	..	0.18	3 99	—3 81
Negapatam	..	0.67	4.02	—3.95

G. I. P. RAILWAY SPECIAL TICKET COLLECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since about one month the G. I.P.Ry. Company has appointed a new special ticket Inspector. I think it my duty to write a few lines about the courtesy and ability of this ticket Inspector. This gentleman (whose name is Mr. Shukla) has detected many cases of frauds practised upon the railway company. He has stopped many railway officers from travelling in the first or second class free which they were in the habit of doing without spending a single pie. He has been the means of collecting from these people the regular railway fare due. These railway servants instead of looking to the convenience of the travelling public and making room for them at times of rush, were enjoying themselves at the expense of the railway Company. Great credit is due to this Inspector for having brought such railway servants to their senses. Even during the last fortnight only he has caught red-handed hundreds of railway servants, including many European Officers, travelling free and has stopped them from doing so. Not only that but he has detected at the Kalyan Station scores of passengers calmly sleeping in the trains who had not paid a single pie as a railway fare and thereby has been able to find accommodation and comfort for those who have really paid for their journey. Moreover, this Inspector has been able to stop petty thefts being committed at night time.

Without dilating any further on the subject I must congratulate the railway company for having appointed this active and able young Hindu gentleman as Special Inspector and I wish him every success.

Let us hope, that in future, railway companies will continue to appoint able Indian youths to such responsible posts in appreciation of their ability. Yours, etc.

S. J. KARIM.

262, Station Road. Thana.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

B C RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/ss D A 1/5 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 540
Bank's buying 3 M/ss D A Frcs. 600
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 590
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130½
Bank's buying 60 D/s D P Rs. 125½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 283
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 314½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.53—1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 81.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 88.50
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Aug. 13.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 steady
Bar Gold £4. 10. 8 dull
Bar Silver Spot 33 13/16 unsettled

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 5/32
Fcs. Demand	3
American Dollars	14 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	170 1/2
Shanghai	283
Japan	130 1/2
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Aug. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 53 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 13/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Speculators selling—Speculators also bought and Continent.
Interest day to day loans 5 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 6/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm 17.06
Christiania 32.56
Amsterdam 11.61
Switzerland 24.09
Belgium 87.85 on 11th
Prague 15300
11th Aug. Cuban Sugar sellers 17/9

London, Aug. 12

Exchange on London in Paris 8135
" " Germany 19,250,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy closed till Monday.

New York, Aug. 12

Demand Bills 45312

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 12.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/1
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 12.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 7/8—plus 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8—no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/4 minus 1/16.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8—no change.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4—no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent £112—no change.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/8—no change.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £48 nominal—no change.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan £86 1/4—no change.
Government Securities 3 per cent £56 1/2 no change.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/8
" forward, Rs. 15/6/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/11
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/10
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 24/7
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/11
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81/1

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Bar gold ready s. 90/8
Silver ready. d. 33/13
Silver forward d. 33/13
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady America and China sold. Continent bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 13

Ready:—24—11—0			
Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest At 6 p m
Sravan	24-10-0	24-8-0	24-10-0
Bhadrwa	24-7-0	24-6-6	24-7-0
Teji Mandi:—			
Sravan			
Bhadrwa 0-7-6			

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 13

Ready:—80—12—			
Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Sravan 80-8-0	80-12-0		80-12-0
Bhadrwa 80-12-0	81 1-0		81-1-0
Teji Mandi.			
Sravan			
Bhadrwa 1—7—0.			

Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/13
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/12.

SHARES.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400xd., Contributory 356/4xd., India 80/8xd., Central 24xd., and Eastern 84xd.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £137
National Bank of India, Ltd. £44 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10 7/8

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 410, Apollo 14, Bombay Cotton 445, Bombay Dyeing 672/8, Bradbury 470 Century 353/12, Cent. India 498/12, Colaba Land 151/4, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 226/4, Dawn 610, Edw. Sassoon 175xd., Elphinstone 28, Fazulbhoy 927/8, Gokak 95, Ind. Bleaching 225, Indore Malwa 361/4 Jamshed Mfg. 110, Kastoorchand 131/4, Kohinoor 1025, Luxmi Cotton 4620, Madhowji 230, Mathuradas 150, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2490n, New Great 315, New City 305, Pabani 312/8, Pearls 516/4 Phoenix 470, Simplex 197/8, Standard 1500, Swan 795, Swadeshi 545, Tata Mill 170 and Vishnu Cotton 1695.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 160xd., B. Burma 303/12, B. Burma N.I. 70per., Bt.-Burma Pet. 5/13, Bombay Tramway 91/14, Bombay Steam, 55, Bundi Cement 9/12xd., Katni Ord. 65, Katni Def. 170, New India 15/10, Shivraipur 49/12, Tata Iron Ord. 15/8, Tata Iron Def. 45, Tata Hydro 725, Scindia Steam 7/4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Quotations Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association)

Bombay, Aug. 13

	Rs.	a.	p
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	3
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Maheshji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb	1	8	3
Pearl per lb	1	8	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth + Quality..			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calendar, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1	6	9
Diamond Chula	1	5	3
Tata Darji			
Sahta:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Sprung (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob D. per lb.	1	8	
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Rachael	7	4	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	10	0
Hindustani	12	12	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug 13

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Aug 1924

Cotton	40 Bales
Wheat	22,065 owts
Linseed	83.98 "
Rape, etc	789 "
Gingellyseed	1,136 "
Poppyseed	877 "
Groundnuts	21,00 "
Castorseed	7,095 "
Rice	1,049 "
Myrtabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	17,693 "
Mowr seed	351 "
Gram	4,492 "
Juwar	77 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	250 "
Bajri	4,748 "
Coal	3,259 Tons.

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 15/-

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Yesterday Reuter reported 7 to 14 points up in New York futures. The market opened steady but eased at the close on speculative and Wall St. selling. A further substantial advance of 90 to 95 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on trade buying and short covering owing to continued high temperature in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 28 to 37 points lower yesterday. Whilst a rise of 10 to 11 points has been reported to-day.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable D/. 12th instant from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Extensive covering movement on poor outlook in Texas."

Messrs. Breul and Co.s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 12th instant (11-45 a.m.):—

"Whilst general rains still necessary for best results in Texas and with complaints regarding high temperatures we think marketing of crop will lead to lower prices before long."

In response to the substantial rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 528 i.e. Rs. 6½ higher than Monday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs and Commission Houses were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 526. On general buying the market improved to Rs. 527 and closed at Rs. 526½ on Commission Houses selling. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 526½ and sharply improving to Rs. 528½ on Shroffs Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator buying closed steady at Rs. 528.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 504 and improved to Rs. 505½ on Japanese and Commission Houses buying. Around this level other Commission Houses were sellers which caused a setback and the market dropped to Rs. 501½ and closed steady at Rs. 503. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 449.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Monday last. Japan shippers were buying high class Berars and Moglai cotton, and about 4000 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazaar and the Sewri markets are closed to-morrow for ready and forward business owing to Cocoanut Holiday and we will not issue our report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 13.
6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	528
" Good Bengal	Dec/Jan.	451
Fine Oomra	Dec/Jan.	505 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	565	550	535 520
M G. Oomra No. 3	588	573	558 ..
M. G Southerns	.. ..	615	605 595
M. G. Mathia	573	558	513 ..
M. G. Khandesh	583	568	553 ..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 13.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	526
" " Bengal	Dec.-January	449
Fine Oomra "	Dec.-Jan.	502
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept.	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

New York market 11th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
27.33	Oct.	27.62+29	27.51+18	27.40	+07
26.82	Dec.			26 89	07
26.68	Jan.		26.90+22	26 82	+14
26 92	Mar.			27.05	+13
27.16	May			27.12	—04

On 11th August Spot New York 30.45 plus 10; New Orleans 27.60.

Telegraphic market advices: Speculative and Wall St. selling in small market, but market acts well. October highest 27.72 (10.14 a.m.) lowest 27.05 (11.39 a.m.), range .67 points.

New York market 12th August 1924.

Prev ous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known price in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since previous Close.
27.40	Oct.	27.50+10	27.72+32	28.35	+55
26.89	Dec.			27.81	+92
26.82	Jan.		27.15+33	27.72	+90
27.05	Mar.			27.78	+93

Telegraphic market advices: Market advanced on short covering and trade buying owing to excessive hot weather in Texas. Good undertone. October highest 28.39 (2.51 p.m.), lowest 27.50 (at the opening) range .89 points.

Liverpool market 11th August 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
15.95	Oct.	15.60—35	15.66—29	15.58	—37
15.58	Jan.		15.30—28	15.27	—31
15.49	Mar.			15.19	—30
15.37	May			15.09	—20
	Egyptian				
20.55	Nov.			20.30	—25
20.25	Jan			19.95	—30

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000. Light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma, North Texas and West Texas. Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) American cross rate on Saturday 4.53 1/2 and on Monday 456¼. Trade fixing call sales. Straddle selling on improved exchange. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Extreme west and North-West: Crop doing well until recently. Now suffering from drought. Must have general heavy rains."

(3) Par yield Bureau August sixteenth about 236.

Liverpool market 12th August 1924.

Psevious Close,	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Price at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
15.58	Oct	15.59+01	15.66+08	15.60+11	
15.27	Jan.	15.27—	15.33+06	15.37+10	
15.19	Mar.			15.29+10	
15.09	May.			15.19+10	
	Egyptian				
20.30	Nov.			20.73+43	
19.95	Jan.			20.35+40	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 250,000. Light rains Memphis Dist and Arkansas. Western belt generally fair. All balance belt partly cloudy.

(2) American cross rate 4.54 3/4. Market steady. Trade fixing call sales. No rains in Texas. Our travelling man wires from Texas: "North-west: Crop prospects fairly good, rains needed in some sections. Weather is cooler, helping crop."

(3) Temperatures in Texas 31 stations 100deg to 109deg. No rains.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Cotton Delivery Upland Mid. G. O. C. Liverpool.

October	15.69	.11
January	15.37	.10
March	15.29	.10
May	15.19	.10

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50
Universal standard 19.20 Fair Aug.
Egptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25.95

New York 11 a m
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	27.75
January	27.17
March	27.49

New York Noon Call

October	27.68
January	27.05
March	27.30

New Orleans 10 a.m.

October	26.90
January	26.99

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

October	15.63 plus .05
January	15.31 " .04
May	15.08 —.01
Egyptians November	20.65

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

August	16.43 plus .12
September	16.19 " .12
October	15.69 " .11
November	15.48 " .11
December	15.38 " .11
January	15.37 " .10
February	15.32 " .10
March	15.29 " .10
April	15.23 " .10
May	15.19 " .10
June	15.00 " .12
July	14.90 " .11

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

COTTON.—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

M. G. Bengal "Good"	...	11.75
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	...	12.15
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	...	12.55
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	...	12.30
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	...	12.30
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	...	13.30
M. G. Broach "Good"	...	13.15
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	...	13.55
M. G. Broach "Fine"	...	13.95
B. G. Scinde "Good"	...	11.65
M. G. Scinde "Fully Good"	...	12.05
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	...	12.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

August	...	24.60 plus .50
September	...	22.80 " .45
October	...	21.25 " .45
November	...	20.73 " .43
December	...	20.58 " .43
January	...	20.35 " .40
February	...	20.23 " .35
March	...	20.15 " .35
April	...	20.08 " .35
May	...	19.98 " .33
June	...	19.93 " .33
July	...	19.83 " .28

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Aug. 12.

Futures at New York.

October	28.35 plus 95
December	27.81 " .92
January	27.72 " .90
March	27.98 " .93

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 12.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	...	28.35 plus .95
December	...	27.81 " .92
January	...	27.72 " .90
March	...	27.98 " .93
Spot Cotton at New York		30.90 " .45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.54 " .94

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

October	...	27.54 " .95
January	...	27.59 " .97

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 5/8.
Silver Foreign mined 68 5/8.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 12.

Barley, Karachi Aug/Sep sellers 40/6.

RUBBER

London, Aug. 12.

Para Fine Hard Cure Sept./Oct. sellers 14
Plantation First Latex Crepe 13 1/4 Aug.
Weak and lower in absence of demand and some realization.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug./Sept. Buyers 22 1/4
Tone:—Quiet business at easier rates—closed steady.
Raw Linseed Aug. Buyers 39 7/8
Raw Linseed Sept./Decr. sellers 39/9

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 12.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Aug/Sep buyers 53/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Aug Sep buyers 54/6.
Australian Aug/Sep sellers 57/-.
Choice White Karachi Aug/Sep buyers 54/.
Soft Red Karachi Aug/Sep buyers 53/-
Cargo, Razario, Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 53/6 sellers for January/February shipment.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 52/6 sellers for Jan/Feb. shipment.
Tone:—Quiet but steady.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Aug. 13

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	410	..	415
Bombay Cotton	445	..	445
Bombay Dyeing	667-8-71-4	70-673-12	672-8
Century	347-8 50	352 8	352-8
Nagpur	493-12-92-8	495	493-12
Colaba	166-60	57-8-150	151-4
Crescent	221-4-28-12	30-226-4	226-4
Indore	367-8-60	63-12-365	360
Kohinoor	1000	..	1000
New Great	316-4-17-8	18-12-317-8	316-4
Pearl	515-17-8	520	18-12-516-4
Phoenix	460	..	470
Bharucha			97-8
Simplex	197-8-98 12	197-8	98-12-197-8
Swan	795	..	795
Swadesh	542-8-43-12	546-4	545
Pabani	302-8	..	312.8
Fazal	917-8 25	31-4-935	31.4.930
Mathuradas	250	..	250
Tata Mill	165	..	170
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	106-4	..	106.4
Madhavji	227-8-28-12	228-12	230
Finlay	540	..	540
Gokak	95	..	95
Edward Sassoon	172-8	..	172.8
Meyer Sassoon	120	..	120
Alcock	160	..	160
Bombay Burma Old	132-8	..	303.12
Bombay Elec. Tram	92.8	9-2-8	92.8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	50	..	55
Bundi Cement	9-12	..	9.12
Central E. Mining	25-8	..	25
Indian Cement	43-12	..	43.12
Tata Steel Ordy.	15-4	..	15.8
Tata Steel Defd.	45	45	45

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay Aug. 31.
(6-30. p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 2 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 6 0	14 6 0
Groundnuts Bold Khandesh	79 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	..
Castorseed	88 0 0	17 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery Forward.	41 0 0	6 1 0

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 10 6
Wheat, Sept.	8 5 0
Linseed, May	13 15 0
Linseed Sept.	13 12 0
Groundnuts, Bold D/G..	72 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Aso	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/S	17 12 0
Cotton Seed D/G	5 15 0

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed quiet but steady at £18 7/8 sellers for Jan/Feb and at £20½ sellers for Aug/Sep.

Cottonseed Bombay closed dull at £11 1/8 sellers for Aug/Sep.

Castorseed Bombay closed quiet £30 for Aug/Sep shipment 3 per cent to Italy paid.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £21 1/2 Aug/Sep Hamburg sellers.

Rapeseed Toria £21 3/4 Aug/Sep sellers.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 1/4 Aug/Sep sellers.

Tone:—Quiet.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Aug/Sep shipment to Hull at £22-3-9 and in Castorseed Bombay at £30 0 per cent shipment Aug/Sep shipment to Italy. In Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi at 54 arrived.

METALS.

London, Aug. 12.

	£
English best Selected Copper	66 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 5/8
Copper Braziers	84 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	28 7/4
Corrugated Sheets	18 3/8
Tin Block £252½	

BRASS

Bombay, Aug. 13

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass, English 3/4	62	8	0
Do. " 1	62	8	0
Do. " 1 1/4	61	8	0
Do. " 1 1/2	61	8	0
Do. " 1 3/4	61	8	0
Do. " 2	61	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 13

Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English 3/4	67	0	0
Copper " 1/	67	0	0
Copper " 1 1/4	67	0	0
Copper, American 1 1/2	66	8	0
Copper " 1 3/4	66	8	0
Copper " 2/	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars	63	0	0
Panchteka Joint	28	0	0
Copper, English Bars	62	0	0
Brass Bars	40	0	0
Pat Klai	66	0	0
Lead, Country	22	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4	60	0	0
" " " 1	58	0	0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. 1 3/4 to 2	58	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	65	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	67	8	0

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Tone was quiet and there was a fair turnover in cloth business. Yarns were steady with moderate business.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, August 13.

	per lb.	Rs	a	p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40 1/	1	9	0
"	..No. 42 2/	1	14	0
"	..No. 20	1	3	0
"	..No. 32	1	7	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug/Sep sellers 22/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec sellers 23/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar sellers 22/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 22/8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct/Dec sellers 22/8.

Tone:—Held firmly—demand is moderate.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

BOMBAY, 13th Aug. 5 p.m.

Kanta in the local market remained inactive yesterday on account of Mohurrum, there being practically very little business doing. To-day also Kanta is closed as usual.

Ready Prices have advanced by 3 to 4 as. per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. S.S. Pasha arrived yesterday with a cargo of 40,192 bags of Java Sugar.

Our Forward Market has ruled firm, evidencing irregular fluctuations of ½ to 3/4 in Near Positions and about 6d. per cwt. in Oct./Decr. shipment prices (Java Sugar) and Nov./Decr. shipment prices (Beet Sugar). Mauritius Crystal Sugar Price (Distant Deliveries) have similarly witnessed a rise of 2 to 3d. per cwt. in price-levels of Monday.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar, Ready, Rs. 20/12 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 15/12 per cwt.

Fine White Java S.S. Pasha sh. 21/6 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java S.S. Nurjehan sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment June sh. 21/7 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment July sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.

Fine White Java Shipment Aug./Sept. sh. 21/6 per cwt. FBH

Fine White Java Shipment Oct./Decr. sh. 22/4 per cwt. FBH.

Continental Beet Sugar Shipment Nov./Decr. sh. 21/2 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment Aug. or Sept. sh. 21/9 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment Sept. or Oct. sh. 21/2 per cwt. FBH.

Mauritius Sugar Shipment Oct./Nov./Decr. sh. 21/3 per cwt. FBH.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 13th August, 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 8th August to 11th August 1924..	1701	4579	—2878
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 11th August 1924 ..	3269816	3606360	—336544
Shipments for the bi-week from 8th August, to 4th August, 1924.			
United Kingdom ..	5		—5
Continent ..	2854		—2845
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	12166	2357	+9809
Total ..	12166	5216	+6950

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 11th August, 1924.

United Kingdom ..	151424	127655	+23769
Continent ..	936633	694804	+241829
China ..	243906	374802	—130896
Japan ..	1273627	1691267	—417640
Coast Ports ..	52081x	50716	+ 1365
Total ..	2657671	2939244	—281573

Afloat in harbour:—

Europe ..	1318	2875	—1557
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	12084	6361	+5723

xIncluding 22973 bales for U. S. of America.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Banks closed (Cocoanut Day) Hindu Holiday. Poona Races: Summer Meeting—Third day. S.S. "Naldera" with English Mails due midnight.

SATURDAY, Aug. 16.

The S.S. "Caledonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Aug. 14 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 9m; Sunset 7h 8m.
Aug. 15 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 17 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 20m. Sunset 7h. 6m.
Aug. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h 20m. Sunset 7h 5m.
Aug. 19 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 21m. Sunset 7h. 4m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th August, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 13th August, 1924:

Small-pox attacks 2, death1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 2, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 103
Total mortality this day last year 83.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, and other women's Associations, a public meeting for women will be held at 4-30 p.m. on the 18th of August 1924, at the Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, to consider giving Maternity Benefits to Factory Workers. The speeches will be delivered in English, Gujarati, and Marathi.

A LECTURE ON "ARCHITECTURE."

A lecture will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, to-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. by the Rev. N. A. Lash, M.A., on "Architecture."

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Dr. E. A. Parker, M.A., Ph.D., will deliver a lecture to-day at 6 p.m. in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Lamington Road, on "Psycho analysis applied to Poetry."

MRS. NAIDU'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a public lecture on "The Torch-bearers of To-morrow," to-day (Thursday) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall (Fort), at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Bhulabhai T. Desai, Advocate has kindly consented to take the chair. All are cordially invited to attend.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The members and volunteers of the Matunga Congress Committee will collect funds for Flood Relief in South India, to-day at 8 a.m. at Matunga. Residents of Matunga are requested to help the fund with money and clothes.

MEJLIS AT ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM HALL.

There will be a Mejlis to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, (opp. Bori Bunder) when Khadimul Mohadisin Hajrat Maulana Shah Abdul Aziz Saheb Dahalvi will speak. For half an hour there will be "Tilavateem Kurane Sharif" and "Darood Khevani" after which a "vaez" (sermon) will be preached for one hour. Maulana Maulvi Hazim Syed Abu Yusuf Isphani will also deliver a sermon on the occasion.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

All the members of the above Committee, Sahayaks and sympathisers are requested to join the procession arranged on Sunday the 17th instant to collect South Indian Flood Relief Fund. The procession will start at 8 a.m. (S.T.) from the Marwadi Vidyalaya and proceed via Girgaum Main Road, Thakurdwar Road, Madhow Bagh, Rauleshwar, Zaveri Bazar and Mandvi. In the evening at Chowpatty Sands and Church Gate Sea Beach collections will be made.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Friday, the 15th August, 1924, at 6 p.m. to consider, among others, the report of the Sub-Committee on the Report of the Lee Commission, and as to what steps should be taken by the Association for the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty.

"PUNJAB MUSLIM CLUB."

A preliminary meeting of the Punjab Muslim Club in pursuance of the previous announcement, was held at 5 p.m. on the 10th instant, at 126, Suparibaugh Road, Parel. The number of the supporters of the movement to establish such a Club was sufficiently large and was an index to the future of the Club. Shaikh Habibulla Saheb, Engineer, was voted to the chair. The following resolution was adopted:—

(a) The first formal meeting of the Punjab Muslim Club, be held on Sunday the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. at Supparibaugh Road, Parel and that a few leading Punjabis be invited.

(b) The aims and objects of the Club be discussed in that meeting and Munshi Mohammad Alam and Maulvi Abdul Wahid Nadvi should prepare a draft and place the same before that meeting for discussion.

(c) Election of the office-bearers.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the 32nd week of 1924, week ending 9th August 1924:—

The total mortality 761 was 101 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.91. The mortality for the 32nd week of 1923 was 713 and death-rate 30.38 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 831 and death-rate 38.89.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 237 as against 2 and 227 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 223 were among infants under one year of age; 13 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 11 attacks and 7 deaths. Small-pox caused 18 attacks and 13 deaths. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 434 and compares favourably with that for the 32nd week of 1923 when the figure was 375 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. 380.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A CASE POSTPONED.

The case in which one Varjiwandas Manmohandas Dalal was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 100 came up for further hearing on Wednesday before Mr. Frank Olveira, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. The facts of the case have been already reported in these columns.

The accused requested His Worship to postpone the case as he had filed an application in the High Court for transference of the case to some other Court.

His Worship accordingly postponed the case to 10th September.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

C. G. Agashe, who was granted bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on a warrant issued by the Magistrate at Lalbagh Murshidabad, Bengal) appeared before the latter Magistrate on July 31 last to answer the charge of cheating brought against him by Divendranath Sen, a Dewan.

It will be remembered that the complainant alleged that his master had sent Rs. 100 to the Twentieth Century Publishing Co., Bombay, which was received by Mr. Agashe.

The sum was sent as consideration for publishing a memoir of was published, nor the money returned, Mr. Agashe who had signed for it and send it to the company's bank.

The case was fixed for hearing on August 7, but as the complainant did not want to proceed, the accused was discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A STEAMER.

On Monday morning two sailors of S.S. "Awa Maru" lying in Alexandra Dock No. 15 Shed were lowering a sling of bags containing brown sugar by means of a rope into hatch No. 1 when a bag slipped and fell on Jinoo Jairam (25), a cooly. Jinoo was rendered unconscious and removed to G. T. Hospital where he died on Tuesday night as a result of fracture of the skull followed by pneumonia.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Govindji Kalyanji, a cloth merchant of Mulji Jetha Market, reports to the Police that about three years ago he employed a Baniya named Ragunath Purshotam as a bill collector on a salary of Rs. 55 per month.

Recently in consequence of information received, the complainant examined the account books of his firm and found that different items amounting to Rs. 1378/2 collected by the bill collector from different persons during the past six months had not been credited. The complainant questioned the bill collector and on finding that the amount had been misappropriated by him, he reported the matter to the Police.

ANOTHER PATHAN ROUND UP

SEQUEL TO DACOITIES IN CITY

The Bombay City Police have arrested a gang of 15 Pathans in connection with certain dacoities in the city and the suburbs. It appears a few days ago a dacoity was committed at Fergusson Road and the Police arrested two Pathans on suspicion. In pursuance of certain information obtained from this enquiry the Police arrested thirteen more Pathans including their leader Shahazad Amir. Shahazad Amir, who is alleged to be the funtain head of the crimes of dacoities. He was placed with five of his accomplices before Mr. Thakkar, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate at Dadar and were remanded in police custody pending further enquiries. The other nine Pathans were brought in a motor lorry at the Head Police Office, on Wednesday afternoon where enquiries by the police were in progress. A big crowd congregated round the police office who were looking with curiosity at the Pathan prisoners in a motor lorry.

ALLEGED SWINDLING OF LABOURERS.

"800 WORKMEN'S MISERABLE PLIGHT."

Mr. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Labourers' Unions writes to say that the law's delays are terrible and when it is the poor man's case the delays are exceptionally long. He secured a warrant from the Presidency Magistrate at Dadar on behalf of the men to arrest one Devakaran who, it is alleged, has absconded after swindling 800 men on the Development Works of their rightful wages amounting to Rs. 28,000. That was on the 4th August, and to-day though it is the 12th, the Dadar Police complacently deny having received any specific instructions from the Magistrate to the desired effect. Mr. Jhabvala has asked the Police Commissioner about the warrant and no reply is still forthcoming. The 800 men, women and children are in a starving condition. Even Mr. Chotani's charity is exhausted and though Mr. Jhabvala has asked him to advance payment for the work actually done he cannot readily comply with the request. Mr. Jhabvala has appealed to him now publicly to advance the payment, now that the men are his. An appeal has been issued by the men to employers to help them pecuniarily to fight their battle in the Court. But the response is deplorably cold. Mr. Jhabvala has assured the men to help them even from the labourers' funds if the worst came to get back to the poor men what was theirs by right.

SCINDIA S. N. CO., LD. AFFAIRS.

NOTICE DISCHARGED.

The notice taken out by Mr. Ardeshir R. Sulledar a shareholder of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., against (1) The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., (2) Mr. Narottam Morarji, director of the company (3) Mr. Valchand Hirachand, director of the Company, (4) Mr. Manu M. Master, Manager of the company, alleging that the respondents were responsible for infringing one of the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, came for hearing before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday. It was stated by the complainant in his information that he had noticed a difference between the list of shareholders and their addresses filed with the registrar of the Joint Stock Companies and that kept in the company's office.

Mr. Vasavda appeared for the complainant while Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai represented the respondents.

In setting out the facts of the case, counsel for the complainant stated that there were several names in the list with the Registrar of the company's where from the surnames of the shareholders had been omitted; addresses of some of the shareholders were also incomplete. The counsel for the complainants submitted that these were deliberately done by the directors with a view to prevent any shareholder from getting the proper names and addresses when he wanted to canvass for votes.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai for the defence said that the complaint was a frivolous one and submitted that no case had been made out. As the company had to file the list within seven days of the Annual General Meeting and so there were as many as 20,000 shareholders, mistakes were liable to creep in. Furthermore out of the 20,000 shareholders' names and addresses the complainant was able to lay his fingers on eighteen cases of error. Moreover there was no motive. Mr. Desai while maintaining there was designed action on the part of his clients, expressed his clients' willingness to rectify the errors in the next list.

Mr. Vasavda for the complainant submitted that his client had taken the process as he thought he was doing a public duty and also in the interests of the shareholders.

As the defence undertook to rectify the error the notice was discharged.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

BELGAUM CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

The monthly general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday evening in the Krishna Building, Fort, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

The Committee reaffirmed their former resolution recommending Mahatma Gandhi, and in case he declines Mrs. Naidu, for the presidentship of the ensuing Congress at Belgaum.

Mr. Jehangir B. Patel next moved the following resolutions:—

(1) That a Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. called the Estate Committee and consisting of the following members will settle all matters relating to the letting on hire of the rooms and the blocks of the Procter Road property and will also fix the rents thereof:—

Sjts (1) Revashanker Jagjivan, (2) L. R. Tairsee, (3) B. N. Motiwalla, (4) Velji L. Napoo, (5) Mathurdas Tricumdas and the Secretaries and Treasurers of the B.P.C.C. ex-officio.

(2) That all rents accruing shall be collected by the said committee and shall be carried to the General Fund for the Current Expenses of the B.P.C.C.

(3) That although the Building stands legally in the names of the Trustees, the proprietory rights and the actual possession shall vest and remain in the B.P.C.C.

(4) That the Trustees shall not with the exception of the white-wash and the necessary repairs make any material additions or alterations in the present building or outhouses nor shall they build any new building on the vacant land without first obtaining the sanction of this Committee.

The resolutions were passed.

The next question considered was regarding the grants given to different committees and institutions.

The Council recommended that a sum of Rs. 3,000 (in monthly instalments of Rs. 500), be given to the Mustapha Kemal Pasha Urdoo School before the school is handed over to the Khilafat Committee.

Mr. J. B. Patel said that they must thank Maulana Shaukat Ali for his coming to their rescue by taking over the charge of the school for that small amount and thus relieve them from one of their burdens. After some discussion the grant was agreed upon.

LOAN TO NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Committee then considered the payment of the loan of Rs. 20,000 granted to the National Medical College. It was proposed by Mr. J. B. Patel that the first instalment of Rs. 10,000 which becomes due in October be extended to October 1925 and that the second instalment be likewise extended for a period of one year more.

Ratan Ben moved an amendment to the effect that the period of one year's extension was too long a time and that an extension of two months' time be granted.

Mr. Manubhai seconded the amendment which when put to the vote was declared lost. The original proposition of Mr. J. B. Patel after being duly seconded by Mr. Erunza was passed, by a majority of 13 votes.

Mr. J. B. Patel then requested the Secretary to read the names of the defaulters who had not sent in the required quota of yarn as per the A.I.C.C. resolution.

Mr. Padbidri, the Secretary said that he was willing to read the names of the members who had sent in their quota of yarn and would not be able to satisfy Mr. Patel by reading the names of the defaulters as the B.P.C.C. had not thought worth while to inflict any penalty on the defaulters. He then read out the names of the members who had sent in their contribution of yarn and expected that they would be able to show better results next month.

The next question considered was the resignation of Sjt. Velji Napoo from the Educational Board. The resignation was accepted and Mr. H. P. Desai was elected in his place.

Consideration was then given to the proposal of arranging a public demonstration in honour of Mahatmaji on his arrival in Bombay on behalf of the B.P.C.C. It was decided that in view of Mahatmaji's weak health, no demonstration should be arranged as it would entail additional burden on him in his already weak state of health.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN IN KASHMIR.

CONTRADICTION.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, writing to the *Zemindar* of Lahore, contradicts the news that he was called upon by the Kashmir Darbar to give an undertaking not to make any speech so long as he remained in the State. He, however, says that he had written to a high State Officer before his actual visit to Kashmir, that he was visiting the State for change of climate, and not for any political purpose. In reply, he was told that the State had no objection.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

COMPULSORY WINDING UP SUGGESTED

HEARING BEFORE HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose the application, made by Mr. Manumatha Nath Pal Chaudhuri and another under Section 219 of the Indian Companies Act to wind up the Alliance Bank of Simla by the Court, came up for hearing and the Judge said that as to-day there was a meeting of the creditors to consider the report of the liquidators the application should be brought after that meeting.

Mr. S. C. Bose for the applicants said that on the reports of the Committees of Investigation and Liquidators, this was certainly a case where the winding up should be by the Court. All directors and officers concerned should be brought before the Court to give important evidence regarding the trading of the Company.

The Judge:—The two reports give all information. What more do you want?

Mr. Bose said that there was Mr. C. T. Allen who was a director of the Bank but had resigned three years ago. Mr. Allen was emphatic in his protest against the misuse of the Bank's affairs and had quitted the Bank under protest.

The Judge said he could take Mr. Allen's case and exercise his power under Section 215.

Mr. Bose said, if there was any case where it was most essential that there should be a public examination of the directors and officers of a company, it was this case. The creditors would be more sure of their ground after the public examination was held of persons implicated in the fraud which had occurred. Where the directors and officers had been charged with signing false balance sheets and had indulged in speculative movements the first step to be taken was to have those directors or officers or such of them as were within the reach of the Court publicly examined.

The Judge:—So far as the directors now within the reach of the Court are concerned. I have already signed summonses, that is to say, for all who are responsible for the balance sheets of 1921 and 1922. They embrace everybody. Up to 1914 the Bank was in a flourishing condition. Sinister influence, or whatever it was, came to be used since 1914. The Bank suspended payment in April, 1923. Then the Bank went into voluntary liquidation and a certain amount of progress has been made. They would have to consider whether from the point of utilised in paying dividends or whether assets were to be frittered away in endless litigation which would be carried on across the seas.

Mr. Bose:—There is no reason to apprehend that if there is a compulsory winding up order by the Court, it may, no doubt, mean a little expense but from the facts of the case I submit there can be no doubt that from the point of commercial morality, it is necessary that certain directors or officers of the Company, or whoever they might be should be publicly examined in this Court. We suggest the appointment of another gentleman as the official liquidator.

Mr. Bose had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CREDITORS AND SHARE-HOLDERS' MEETING

TEXTS OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 13.

A meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla (in liquidation) was held this afternoon. Mr. C. E. Walker, the Liquidator, presiding referred to the two reports of the Investigation Committee and the Liquidators and said the story unfolded there deserved the strongest possible condemnation of the persons who allowed such a state of affairs to come to pass, and it was their intention to proceed against the offending parties. He emphatically stated that they would not consider the position of the offending party and would proceed against that party as legally advised. They would not, however, suggest the institution of the wholesale proceedings and thereby squander money in useless and protracted litigation. They had already taken out misfeasance summonses against the directors and auditors who had signed the 1921 balance sheet and would do so as regards the 1922 balance sheet. They had also instructed the provisional London Liquidator to take action as regards the irregularity that took place in London in 1920. It was hoped that in course of bankruptcy proceedings against the partners of Messrs. Boulton Bros. they would be able to trace the large resources which the Bank had in London and which suddenly disappeared. After giving figures for assets and expenditure which had already appeared, Mr. Walker said, they had already declared a first dividend of eight annas in the rupee to unsecured creditors payable after September 15th. The greater part of this dividend would be received by the Imperial Bank in repayment of the fifty per cent. advances they had made. He forecasted that it would be possible to declare further dividends amounting to at least four annas in the rupee.

The following resolutions were proposed and seconded and a poll upon them will take place at the Calcutta offices of the Bank on Monday and Tuesday next between ten and four o'clock, mofussil members being allowed to vote by proxy.

Resolution one:—"That this meeting having considered the reports prepared by the Liquidators and the Committee of Investigation is desirous that liquidation be continued as voluntary liquidation under the present liquidators and wishes to record its indignation at the past mismanagement which was the primary cause of the Bank's failure and directs the Liquidators to take such proceedings as counsel may advise against all responsible parties, such proceedings being instituted with the view of bringing the guilty parties to justice and recovering from those responsible for the benefit of the general body of creditors and shareholders any sums which are recoverable on account of misfeasance or otherwise. The Liquidators are further directed that in instituting such proceedings due regard must be had of the expense involved and the probability of tangible results".

Resolution two:—"That immediate legal steps be taken to recover from the Directors and officers of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, (in liquidation) all sums lost, approximately rupees two crores, owing to their negligence, breach of duty and reckless investment, so that the creditors may be paid in full".

Resolution three:—That the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation be accepted so that the creditors may receive the maximum benefit from the liquidation".

Resolution four:—"That in view of the assurance given by Government through the Honourable the Finance Member on the 18th July 1923 to prosecute anyone found guilty of misfeasance or misconduct, Government now be approached to redeem its pledge and to undertake as a public prosecution the contemplated proceedings in England."

GRUESOME ACCOUNTS OF HUMAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The "Madras Mail's" Cochin correspondent sends gruesome accounts of human casualties consequent on the recent floods. It appears the Moplahs and the Indian Christians appear to have been most affected. Large families were caught in the floods when they were at their height and have disappeared altogether. Two rich Indian Christian families numbering 25 in all were drowned in the course of rescue their boats capsizing in mid-water. Several painful cases of drowning of women have been reported and in one instance the body of an Indian Christian woman was found with a baby in her arms at kandacadavu, ten miles south of British Cochin.

A number of deaths is reported to have taken place chiefly of women and children and as several of them drifted into the sea, says the message. The Captain abroad a ship is said to have asked whether a war was going on in the neighbourhood. The people of both British and native Cochin are not using fish as it is suspected to have eaten human carcase.

JUSTICE TARAPOREWALA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Hon. Mr. Justice Vicaji Framjee Taraporewalla, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed as an additional Judge of the Bombay High Court from 20th October 1924, to 9th April 1925, inclusive.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday the 12th August. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Cadell, The Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. W. T. W. Baker, Mr. W. E. Copleston, Dr C. W. B. Normand Mr. and Mrs. F. G. H. Anderson, Lt.-Colonel W. O'S. Murphy, Lt.-Colonel W. H. Leonard, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. W. S. J. Shaw, Lt.-Colonel J. J. Aitken, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. G. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Madan, Major F. G. Swayne, Major and Mrs. F. C. O'Rorke, Major and Mrs. E. V. Binney, Major and Mrs. J. E. Hughes, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Mr and Mrs. R. D. Tata, Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Davison, Revd. C. Ghezzi, Mr. K. R. Nanitkar, Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer and Miss Clark.

AERIAL RACE FOR KING'S CUP.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The aerial race for the King's Cup was won to-day on handicap by Cobham in "Siddeley Puma" who was second last year The course was 950 miles long. The race started in Suffolk and the competitors after passing Edinburgh finished at Lee on the Solent.

Though scratchman Jones finished in the best time of the seven hours 34 minutes 12 seconds, Cobham who was second last year piloting "Siddeley Puma" won the King's Cup. Butler on "De Havilland" came second and Macmillan of world-flight fame piloting "Fairey" seaplane was third Courtney retired. Barnard winner of 1922 on "De Havilland" landed in a hay field in Ayr and broke his propellor. Biard piloting a seaplane with two passengers had a thrilling escape. He lost his propeller in the mid-air and managed to descend safely in Durham.

Cobham received a handicap of 3 hours minutes 12 seconds and took 9 hours 3 minutes 12 seconds. Butler receiving 2h. 6m. 0s. took 8h. 28m. 48sec. Macmillan receiving 2h. 29m. 12sec. took 8h. 45m 53sec. Jones covered the last leg at a speed of 158 miles hour.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

3RD DAY-SUMMER MEETING.

SELECTIONS. (By "SENEX.")

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

LOMO	1
BLACKWATER	2
STORMONT	3

THE MONSOON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

ERINITE	1
CORISANDE	2
MARTENORA	3

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mile.

SCHOOL BOY	1
TRAIL	2
TREASURY	3

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

THE KNUT	1
ZARA	2
DISCARDED	3

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

UNRULY	1
NIGHT WATCHMAN	2
KASER GIRL	3

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 9 furlongs.

CTESIPHON	1
TOSS UP	2
DUGALD DALGETTY	3

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 9 furlongs.

GOSUB	1
MOYEED	2
ZOHAL	3

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

SOME SURPRISE	1
MAHIR	2
DIRRAH	3

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

70th R. G. A. BEAT B. B, R, F. A.

The meeting between the 70th R. G. A. and the B. B. R. F. A. though not providing classy football, was full of incidents. There were many exciting moments and a good deal of individual play was seen. The R. G. A. defence was fully extended by the R. F. A. quintette whose dashes and passing bouts kept Day and Kennett very busy. Gabriel in the R.F.A. defence played a sterling game. Though the R. G. A. won by the odd goal in three, the R. F. A. had an equal share in the attack. Only falling off towards the end when they started mis-kicking and passing badly.

After fifteen minutes of play, the R.F.A. secured their only goal through Ridyard though Ford was mainly responsible for the excellent shot which rebounded off both uprights. Play in the second half was in favour of the gunners who made strenuous efforts to get the equaliser. Saxon went back to his usual place and Burgen led the attack. The equaliser was a rather lucky goal for the R.G.A. Lynn who usually shows considerable judgment in tackling hard shots, in fisting a shot from Saxon, let the ball into his own goal. The R.G.A. forwards constantly attacked but Gabriel foiled their attempts time and again. Lynn tackled some hot shots well. Abbott was responsible for an excellent run but a heavy push from Kennett sent him off his feet. The R. G. A. scored the winning goal through Davis, who from a left wing pass banged the ball in with a left kick.

Teams were:—

R. G. A.:—Glew, Day and Kennett; Parker; Bunyan and Robertson; Thorn Houghton, Saxon, Davis and Addison.

R. F. A.:—Lynn, Gabriel, and C. Kelly; Rogers, James and Smithers; Ardagh, Ford Abott, Ridyard and Allen.

Referee: Mr. Thornback.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

FIRST CLASS MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The following are the final scores in the first class cricket matches which started on Saturday:—

Surrey versus Middlesex:—Middlesex won on the first innings. Surrey made 312 in the first innings Jarding scoring 87. Haig took 4 for 68. Middlesex scored 173 for 6 in the second innings and declared. Hendren made 77 not out. Surrey made 114 for 3 in the second innings.

Leicester versus Hampshire:—Leicester won by ten wickets. Leicester in the first innings scored 425 for 9 and declared. Hampshire made 141 in the second innings Shipman took 4 for 30. Leicester made 35 for loss of no wicket in the second innings.

Notts versus Derby:—Notts won by seven wickets. Derby made 227 in the second innings Hutchinson scoring 50. Flint took 6 for 53. Notts made 176 for 3 in the second innings John Gunn scoring 52 not out and Payton 78 not out.

Lancashire versus Essex:—Lancashire won by thirty-five runs. Essex in the second innings scored 174 O'Connor making 50. Parkin took 6 for 62.

United Services versus South Africans:—Match was drawn. South Africans scored 420 in the second innings. Taylor making 118. Catterall made 137 and completed thousand this tour. Jameson took 4 for 152. Services in the second innings made 68 for 2.—Reuter.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR 5TH TEST MATCH

LONDON, Aug. 12.

England's team for the Fifth Test Match at Oval on next Saturday will be selected from Gilligan, Hobbs, Sandham, Sutcliffe, Hearne, Hendren, Woolley Tate, Dick Tyldesley, Roy Kilnor, Howell and Strudwick.—Reuter.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, AUGUST, 14, 1924.

THE KENYA STRUGGLE.

If, as Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar says, the function of the Indian Colonies Committee was to convince the British Cabinet of the injustice of the conclusions arrived at in the White Paper on Kenya, the Committee, to judge from Mr. Thomas' recent statement, has ignominiously failed to achieve its object. When it was obvious from the very start of the negotiations with the Colonical Office that the Labour Cabinet as a whole and Mr. Thomas in particular had made up their minds to continue to administer Kenya as "an essentially British Colony", it was a thankless task on the part of any deputation of Indians to seek to convince the Cabinet that the subordination of the just claims of Indians to the interests of the Whites—the ruling caste—constituted an injustice. "Liberty", "equality," "democracy" and the like are doubtless fine sentiments to which Labour politicians have paid lip-sympathy on numberless occasions, before taking up the reins of power, but when the question of translating, these phrases into deeds in the case of non-White races arises, we see how these politicians wobble. Even Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who was so profuse in his sympathies with Indians, is maintaining a discreet silence. The Fabin Secretary of State for India is also relegated to the back-ground, because of his incurable habit of thinking aloud and seasoned reactionaries like Lord Chelmsford are put forward to defend an indefensible case.

Our Liberal friends were warned by their countrymen that they were pursuing a mirage in trying to convince the British Cabinet of the justice of the Indian case when that Cabinet had already made up their mind and did not require any arguments to convince them out of their convictions. But the warning was unheeded, for the faith of these Liberals in British politicians and the British Parliament is too far ingrained in their constitution to be shaken even after repeated disappointments. The Dewan Bahadur owns the utter failure of his and his colleagues' mission but evidently his faith in further "representations" and "protests" to the British Cabinet is as strong as ever. One does not know if the faith of the other delegates, particularly of Mr. Sastri, is similarly still intact. We shall know before long, since the delegates are on their way back to India. If the Liberals are resolved to continue the pastime of tilting at the Imperial windmill they are welcome to do so. It is not by bringing pressure on the Cabinet in England that India will achieve her salvation, but by increasing the pressure on the bureaucracy here right in our midst. If this bureaucracy is made to bend to the popular will, the British Cabinet and Parliament are bound to recognise the inevitable and gracefully yield all the just claims of India. It is to this task that the efforts of Indians of all parties must be directed.

The situation in Kenya is becoming increasingly menacing to Indians day by day. The Government of the Colony is pursuing a relentless campaign of persecution of our countrymen. For failure to pay the poll-tax of a few shillings scores of respectable Indians have been sent to jail, though it was open to the authorities to recover the amount of the tax by distraint of property. The vindictiveness of the authorities has reached such a stage that it has shocked even some of the Whites in the Colony. In its issue of the 29th July, the "Kenya Observer," one of the two leading newspapers conducted by the settlers, enters a protest against the indecent campaign against the Indian community. Commenting on the sentence of six weeks' imprisonment passed on Mr. Hussenbhai Suleman Virjee, one of the most prominent Indian merchants in Kenya, President of the second session of the East African National Congress and one of the official delegates to the Colonial office last year, for non-payment of Poll-tax of 30 shillings, the "Observer" writes:—

"Given any appreciation of human psychology what do the Government think would be the reaction on the English public of an incident of the same character as this, on a question that, meaning nothing to the Government or the ruling race, is held as the Government know this issue is held by Indians with extreme though misguided, conviction: having answered that will they admit to crass unimaginativeness or deliberate pro-Indianism and a desire to wreck the White Paper, or have they a third motive? We leave the settlement of the Indians' account with the Government in the matter to them; but we are very gravely concerned with what, in the absence of an explanation to the general public of the Colony on the part of the Government, appears at its best to be a ridiculous, dangerous and degrading exhibition of authority and we venture to suggest to the Government that before the transaction brings its inevitable consequence in the form here and at Home of a revival of controversies long since settled, they should give those most closely concerned, those members of the community who assented to the White Paper, and to its intelligent interpretation, some sort of explanation of the biggest blow it has yet received, a blow from those commissioned to see to it being carried out."

That such warnings from even friendly quarters have fallen flat on the Kenya authorities can be seen from the utter unconcern which the Governor of the Colony shows in his speech in opening the new session of the Legislative Council. Is India going to sit with folded hands while all prominent Indians in Kenya are being clapped in jail in pursuance of the Imperial policy of keeping Indians down as perpetual helots of the Whites?

CONGRESSMEN AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The administrative report of the Lucknow Municipality for the year ending March 1924 shows admirable progress in many directions and is a striking testimony to the good results that can be achieved if local self-government is a reality and the common affairs of the people are managed by their accredited representatives. At the last municipal elections the Municipality was captured by Congressmen who are in an overwhelming majority on the Board. Much of the work done last year was in the nature of spade work, and the whole administration had to be overhauled to meet new conditions. The new Board brought fresh driving power into the administration of the Municipality and disposed of many questions which had been hanging fire for a long time. Taxes were revised and improvements in the city inaugurated. Roads were improved as also the water supply and general sanitation of the city. Owing to floods at the end of the year, the citizens of Lucknow had to suffer much inconvenience, but the new Board met the situation with promptitude and calmness. The Municipality rightly decided to transfer some of the *Basties* in the low-lying areas to the higher areas, in order that floods may not cause any damage to the houses. The Board is helping poor people to build houses by giving them *takavi* loans. The number of schools have increased from 74 to 80 and the school-children from 7,201 to 7,981. Compulsory education has been introduced in one of the wards of the city, and twelve night schools were maintained in different parts of Lucknow. It is a matter of regret that the education of girls is still very much neglected. The worst feature of the city is its high mortality which was 40.07 per mille as against 39.5 in the previous year. This is a deplorably high figure and Congressmen on the Board must do everything possible to reduce the percentage. The highest death-rate in one ward was 46.82 per thousand, an appallingly high figure. The Municipality maintains a number of Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the city and last year more than 95,000 patients were treated. Child welfare has not been neglected and new maternity visitors were engaged for the purpose. The chairman of the Municipality, Mr. Khaliq-uz-Zaman, lays special emphasis on the commendable "absence of party feeling and communal bickerings" from the deliberations of the Municipal Board—a happy state of things on which as well as on the successful administration of the Municipality Congressmen may well congratulate themselves.

Notes of the Day.

An Intrepid Patriot.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has at last been released after having served the term of the double sentence of imprisonment imposed upon him. On more than one occasion he has declared himself to be the disciple of the late Lokmanya. The courage with which he has always given expression to his views and the sufferings that he has borne for such expression and not less the immense sacrifice of a great literary career that he has made in order to devote himself to the cause of his country's freedom, have shown what an apt disciple of the late Lokmanya he is. The Mahatma wrote o him last week: "But our differences notwithstanding, my respect for him, his patriotism, his learning, is very great. He has a tenacity of purpose which is the envy of friends and despair of foes. He has suffered for his religion and his country as very few of us have done." The views which he holds, peculiar as they are in some respects, are characteristic of the man and the intrepid and intense patriotism which inspires him. Imprisonment and the frowns of the bureaucracy have not broken his indomitable spirit as no hardships or difficulty can break it.

Alarmed.

It is natural that some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries who have constituted themselves into repositories of official prestige, should feel not a little alarmed at the washing of the dirty linen of the Reforms in broad daylight. These journals had, doubtless, expected that ex-Ministers, out of gratitude for the favours they had received at the hands of officialdom, would refrain from exposing the rottenness of the constitution which they had been asked to work. But Messrs. Chitnavis and Kelkar have sadly disappointed our contemporaries, who are realising now the danger of publicity which the proceedings of the Committee are receiving. Our contemporaries must be thinking what a blessing it would have been if the Committee had decided to take evidence only in camera! However, the blunder has been committed and there is no retracing the steps. As a desperate remedy for the critical situation, the "Times of India" has suggested that Government should publish the evidence at their disposal. The Indian public will readily welcome the proposal and will hope that all the Provincial Governments and the Central Government will unhesitatingly lay all their cards on the table. But will the latter oblige our contemporary?

A New Offence.

How aggravating the French military administration of the Ruhr is has been illustrated by a glaring misuse of power by French officials in the town of Landau. The disquieting thing is that the German Press no longer gives unusual prominence to these high-handed acts, as they have apparently become too common. In Landau, a highly respected citizen of that town Dr. Richard Frauz was held up one day by two French officials who charged him with having looked at them "with searching and suspicious eyes." They stopped him, demanded the production of his "identity-card", a badge of slavery acutely resented by the Germans. The doctor told them he had no objection to the production of the identity-card, but he should like to know from them whether they were the kind of officials who had the power of insisting upon such inspection of cards. Upon this the doctor was marched to the lock-up, and hauled up before the French military court, and convicted for the offence of appearing to be by his looks an enemy of Law and Order to twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of 500 marks. Such incidents do not make the position of ministers like Dr. Stresemann happy in arriving at a better understanding with the Herriot Cabinet. In fact the Chancellor Dr. Marx and his chief lieutenant Dr. Stresemann addressed the Union of German Newspapermen a fortnight ago, and exhorted them to use their influence in abating intemperate criticism, however strong the provocation.

Fully Qualified.

Our Allahabad contemporary, "The Leader", seems to be puzzled to know the qualifications of the 33-year old Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray of Krishnagar for the post of Executive Councillor of the Bengal Government. Our contemporary is not content with the knowledge that the ancestors of the Maharaja had rendered valuable services first to the Moghul Kings and next to the British in acquiring Bengal; that one of his ancestors had been presented by Clive with a sword which he used at the battle of Plassey; that the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction at the Delhi Durbar in 1912 and he was made a Maharaja Bahadur in 1917; and finally that he was a member of the first reformed Council of Bengal. Certainly these qualifications are more than ample for a post which was filled only recently with great distinction by another Maharaja-Bahadur, namely, that of Burdwan. There is, however, one more qualification which the new Member possesses and which is bound to outshine all others in the eyes of the bureaucracy and that is that he is—a Maharaja, and can be relied on with complete confidence, to annihilate his own individuality by merging it into that of the bureaucracy and never to betray official secrets, even after laying down the reins of office, in the manner of a Kelkar or a Chintamani. Imagine a Maharaja-Bahadur demanding the end of Diarchy!

A Step Forward.

The Schools Committee of the Corporation has taken a welcome step forward by recommending to the Corporation that the medical inspection alone of school children is not enough, and that some radical remedial measures should also be taken. It has, therefore, asked the Corporation to establish a Children's Clinic, in charge of a couple of experts in children's diseases, including the diseases of eye, ear and tooth. The Committee also asks that lessons in hygiene and bathing should be imparted to children and that poor children should be given clothing, spectacles, tooth-brushes, and ear-drums, and that in cases of mal-nutrition they should be given special nourishing food or medicine. Only a few months ago, when the Corporation was discussing the question of introducing compulsory education, one member ridiculed the whole idea and declared that in course of time they would be asked to provide tooth-brushes for the children! And now the same Corporation is seriously considering the whole question and has referred the recommendations of the Schools Committee to the Medical Relief Committee for report. The duties of the Corporation, as we have pointed out over and over again, do not stop at merely looking after sanitation or sewage, and if the question of compulsory education is to be taken up seriously then other responsibilities which inevitably follow compulsion cannot be shirked. The Corporation, for instance, cannot compel a poor man, whose children are earning a few annas to supplement the slender resources of the whole family, to send them to the Municipal school and allow them to starve or go naked, or die of some diseases on account of mal-nutrition. Grave and wide questions are involved in the introduction of compulsory education and they can be solved by men and women endowed with sympathy and imagination. We are glad that the present Committee has seriously set itself to the task of approaching the question in the right spirit.

Commercial Intelligence for India.

The hand-book of Commercial Information for India, compiled by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton I.C.S., and published by the Government of India Central Publication Branch, is a storehouse of immaterial and unessential information. Perhaps the explanation of a disproportionate space allotted to such secondary matters as departmental organisations relating to trade is to be found in the wrong angle of vision from which the task of this compilation is approached. The volume of foreign commerce has always been accepted by the present Government of India as the best evidence of our national prosperity, forgetting all the time that trade could just as easily be an index of national prosperity as a vehicle for national exploitation. The analysis of the import and export trade, for example, though remarkably terse and yet informative, is, nevertheless, so prepared as to suggest that trade and trade only was the be-all and end-all of all economic activities. The possibility of national economic activities developing so as to bring out and exploit our national resources does not seem to have struck the compiler at all. Otherwise, it is impossible to explain the comparative neglect of Indian mining and manufacturing activities and possibilities in this hand-book. Similarly, the section relating to the stores purchase seems to penned in a vein of apology, which the writer seems to be anxious to get over as soon as possible. Accordingly, even if the information contained in this hand-book, which is seldom later than the 31st of March, 1923—or about eighteen months behind time—proves useful to the foreign merchant in India, we doubt very much if it will be of any service at all to the Indian economic student, politician, or even businessman. The Government of India seem to have plenty of funds to waste; and here is a lively example of such irresponsible waste.

THE CONFLICT IN AFRICA

ITS SOLUTION.

To feel seriously purturbed by the Colonial Secretary's latest pronouncement on the Kenya question is to betray a want of political judgment and a lack of political faith in the integrity of our cause.

My close personal study of the many urgent and difficult problems affecting the interests and challenging the self-respect of our countrymen in Africa has convinced me that the fitful propaganda and petulant representations we have so far been conducting in an amateur fashion in India bring little moral comfort and no real assistance to our perplexed and harassed compatriots, who demand from us not merely cheap destructive criticisms of Government policy and procedure, but wise and effective constructive proposals for the solution of their distress and the readjustment of their social and economic life, which would substantially help to relieve the two-fold conflict of race antagonism and trade-jealousy.

On the question of Immigration I never had any real fear, the question of segregation has been already ruled out; it is unthinkable that on the question of communal franchise that the present generation should be so disloyal to their own honour or the dignity of succeeding generations of E. Indian Colonials as to acquiesce in an act of race discrimination symbolising the race-inferiority of a great and ancient people.

The problem of the Highlands of Kenya, however, involves a deeper and more far-reaching issue and cannot be discussed or settled in a narrow communal spirit. While in principle it excludes the Indian immigrants from a share of those beautiful and fruitful regions, in actual practice, it exiles from their immemorial ancestral heritage the brave, wild children of the soil.

Whatever the sorrows or the deprivations of our own compatriots, shall we not set the claim and right of the Africans as paramount in the very heart of our endeavour and sacrifice to serve our overseas compatriots who are now citizens and sons of Mother Africa?

SAROJINI NAIDU.

13th August 1924.

THE EXCISE DUTY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

II.*

The next important stage in this history was reached in 1894 when the Government of India were faced with a deficit of over three and a half crores of rupees. A Committee was then appointed with Lord Herschell as President to explore fresh avenues of taxation. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee Import Duties were re-imposed in March, 1894, but cotton goods were excluded. This aroused universal opposition from British and Indian interests in India, particularly as the import of cotton piece-goods represented the backbone of the total import into this country from England and as a consequence of this exclusion a revenue of 1½ crores was sacrificed and the deficit was not covered. But this unsatisfactory measure became law by the Tariff Act of 1894.

Pressure from Whitehall.

With an estimated deficit of 2 crores still remaining, the matter could not be allowed to rest here, and eventually the Secretary of State sent instructions to the Government of India that if the financial state of the country rendered it necessary to re-impose the import duties on cotton goods, care should be taken to prevent them from assuming a protective aspect either by exempting from import duty such goods as competed with Indian goods, or by levying on Indian goods a countervailing Excise duty. Sir James Westland, therefore, caused a detailed investigation to be made to ascertain the extent of competition between Indian and English goods and recommended the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. on imported cotton piece-goods, and a duty of 3½ per cent. on all cotton yarns above 24s whether imported or produced in Indian mills.

These proposals although based on the results of an extensive enquiry were considered unsatisfactory by the Secretary of State and he stipulated that the duty on yarn both imported and Indian-made should be 5 per cent. and that the line of demarcation should be 20s instead of 24s, in spite of it having been proved conclusively that there was no competition in counts below 24s. This unpalatable modification of Sir James Westland's original recommendations was included in the legislation carried through in December, 1894, against the real wishes of the Government of India.

Indian Public Opinion Flouted.

These new duties had not been long in force when further strong protests were raised by the Lancashire Cotton Industry. It was stated *inter alia*, that the Excise Duty on yarn was lighter than the import duty which, so far as the English Trade was concerned, was mainly a tax on cloth. It was eventually decided by the Government of India, in the face of strong opposition, to meet the Lancashire manufacturers' wishes that the Indian Excise should be imposed on cloth and not on yarn. The Excise Duty was fixed at 3½ per cent. and the Import Duty was reduced from 5 per cent. to 3½ per cent. while the Import and Excise Duties on yarn were abolished. These proposals were strongly criticised in India and the Government did not attempt to disguise the fact that the measure was not recommended by them on its own merits, but was put forward in accordance with the decision of the Home Government. In spite of these protests the measure was passed in 1896 and the Excise Duty of 3½ per cent. on Indian-made cloth which was then imposed remains in force to-day. For 28 years the mill industry of India has borne a tax on production which no other industry in the country has had to contend with and naturally the action of the Home Government has been deeply resented by all shades of opinion in India. In 1916, in order to provide further revenue to meet extraordinary demands occasioned by the War, Government imposed new and enhanced customs duties, but allowed the import duty on cotton goods to remain at 3½ per cent. The failure to enhance the import duty on cotton piece-goods raised considerable opposition in the country, and a resolution was brought forward advocating that the import duty should be raised to 6 per cent. While expressing sympathy for the resolution Government expressed their inability to accept it in face of instructions received from the Imperial Government not to revive the old controversies during war time. Lord Hardinge was authorised by the Home Government to announce that the questions raised by the cotton duties would be re-considered after the war and the Government of India publicly placed on record the view that the Import Duties on cotton fabrics should be raised; that the Excise Duty for the present should remain at 3½ per cent. and that an assurance should be given by His Majesty's Government that the Excise Duty would be abolished as soon as financial considerations permitted. During the next year, however, when still further revenue was needed Government increased the import duty on imported piece-goods to 7½ per cent., and in 1922 when the general rate of import duties was raised to 15 per cent., enhanced the import duty on piece-goods to 11 per cent.

This is the position to-day and although the Lancashire Cotton Industry made two attempts in 1917 and 1921 to secure through the Secretary of State a reversion to the 1879 system, the margin of 7½ per cent. is being maintained. This, in view of Government's urgent need of revenue, might be an excuse for continuing a form of taxation on production which has aroused the hostility of the whole nation, but it is nothing more. There are no sound reasons for maintaining this tax on Indian mills and it is inconceivable that the Government of India will very much longer persist in levying it on one particular industry unless they openly declare that public opinion carries no weight and that the suspicion and natural resentment which permeate the whole question need not be allayed and deserve no redress. The arguments in favour of the total abolition of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties are many and convincing and will be dealt with in subsequent articles.

*This article is authorized by and is published with the sanction of the Bombay Millowners' Association. Previous article in the series appeared in our issue of yesterday.

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

BILL TO SUPPLEMENT ANGLO IRISH TREATY.

THE DAIL PASSES FIRST READING.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Dublin.—In the Dail President Cosgrave introduced a Bill similar to the British for the purpose of supplementing the Anglo Irish Treaty. He asked the Dail to adjourn till 21st October when the remaining stages would be taken. The Labour leader, Mr. Johnson, asked the Dail not to agree to the first reading of the Bill.

President Cosgrave in proposing the adjournment of the debate until 21st October said that the House would be summoned earlier if necessary.

A Nationalist member, Mr. Seanmilroy, objected to executive measures to get the Anglo-Irish Treaty enforced and urged that with the Bill before the British House of Commons they had to consider the possibility of a general election. Ireland might once again become the shuttlecock of the British politicians.

The Dail has decided to sit till the finish of the debate.

President Cosgrave replying to Mr McGrath, ex-Minister of Commerce, said that he did not intend to proceed with the Bill until it was passed by the British House of Commons. The limit of thee Free State peoples' patience was definitely marked. There was no scintilla of doubt that the people in North Ireland were as much a party to and bound by the Treaty as the people in Lancashire or London. He adhered to the principle that the wishes of the inhabitants of the disputed territory should prevail. If Sir James Craig agreed to appoint his commissioner he was quite prepared to do everything in his power to assist in the determination of the boundary in a fair and reasonable manner. If the House of Commons did not pass the Bill the British Government and the people would have to face a new situation and while not anticipating it the Free State Government would not be found to be unprepared to make recommendations in that respect.

The Bill then passed the first reading.

MILITARY EVACUATION OF RUHR.

FRANCO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 13.

To-day is most likely for the decisive stage in the London Conference. M. Herriot and the Belgian Ministers conferred with Dr. Marx and Dr. Stresemann in the Downing Street this morning on the questions of the date of the military evacuation of the Ruhr, military control of Germany and French security and the proposed Franco-German commercial Treaty. It is understood that the Germans are urging that the evacuation should not be later than January 1925 and the French insist on August 1925.—Reuter.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS TO BE CONCLUDED ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mr. MacDonald presiding over a meeting of the Allied and American Delegations to the Inter-Allied Conference to-day stated that the work entrusted to the various committees had been finished except for one or two points. Saturday is now mentioned as the probable date for the conclusion of the business of the Conference.—Reuter.

FINAL MEETING OF ANGLO-SOVIET CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mr. Ponsonby presided at the final meeting of the Anglo-Soviet Conference to-day at which the outstanding points appeared. Satisfaction was expressed by both the side on the successful issue of the negotiations Cordial thanks were exchanged.—Reuter.

"THE EARL OF READING."

A BOOK BY SYED ALI KHAN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

"The Earl of Reading" by Syed Ali Khan, Postmaster, Hyderabad (Deccan which Messrs. Pitmans are publishing in few days sketches the Viceroy's career with copious quotations from his speeches. The author pays his tribute to His Excellency as the most sincere and the most courageous friend of India and the most friendly Viceroy in the history, who has consistently displayed his tact, consideration and delicacy which would make his Viceroyalty memorable epoch in the history of India The author particularly emphasises his continual efforts to place the Moslems' view point before His Majesty's Government, his attempts to obtain modification of the Treaty of Sevres and his part in bringing about the Treaty of Lausanne.—Reuter.

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SUDAN SHOOTING TRAGEDY

FURTHER INFORMATION

NINETEEN CASUALTIES

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Reuter learns that a British battalion is proceeding from Egypt to reinforce the British troops in the Sudan in consequence of three outbreaks following the pro-Egyptian demonstrations; firstly by the Cadets of the military school at Khartum on August 9th whom a company of British troops had disarmed, secondly by the Egyptian Railway battalion at Atbara on August 10th which got out of hand and did damage. The British troops and a Squadron of Arab mounted rifles were sent to Atbara on 11th August and surrounded the Egyptian railway troops in a market place and compelled them to return to their barracks. The railway troops broke out and drove back the infantry cordon with riflebutts and threw bricks and other missiles at the troops. The Infantry opened fire inflicting nineteen casualties. Thirdly there was an outbreak on August 10th at Port Sudan. 20 to 30 Egyptian Railway troops broke the barracks armed with clubs and led by a suspended official. They paraded the town and returned to the barracks. The townspeople are calm.—Reuter

FIRED WITHOUT ORDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Alexandria.—A communique says: British troops were not present when the Egyptian railway battalion were fired on at Atbara. Apparently the Sudan Arab Mounted Rifles fired without orders under great provocation.—Reuter.

HOW ORDER WAS RESTORED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Khartum.—The trouble at Atbara began by a number of troops refusing to obey their Egyptian officers. A mounted infantry and a detachment of the Egyptian army aswell as British troops arrived, and restored order. Subsequently the railway troops broke out and attacked the mounted infantry who eventually opened fire. Two mutineers were killed, two died and sixteen were wounded. The Regulars did not sustain casualties and they cooperated through out. The situation is now quiet.—Reuter

EGYPTIAN GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Alexandria.—The following communique has been published:—Further informat on about the Atbara shooting shows that the Egyptian railwaymen did considerable damage to railway works, destroying motor cars and machinery with iron bars and setting fire to railway offices. They refused to respond to moderating counsel of their Commander and railway officials. A Court of Enquiry has been established by the Sirdar. It appears that orders to fire were given by the Lieutenant of the Sudanese Arab Mounted Rifles who instructed a Sergeant to make the men fire over the heads of the assailants.—Reuter.

LONDON NEWS PAPERS COMMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The disturbances in Sudan are featured by the newspapers and are generally attributed to the Egyptian extremists on the eve of negotiations between Zaghlul Pasha and Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter.

AN EGYPTIAN LEADER RELEASED

LONDON, Aug. 13.

Alexandria.—Two refugee Turkish officers and also Sheikh Shawish, the extreme Nationalist Leader, who were arrested a month ago have been released. They were arrested in connection with the recent attempt on Zaghlul Pasha's life.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE RADICAL COMMUNISTS

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION QUELLED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Lisbon.—The Radical Communists attempted a revolution last evening but they were speedily overpowered by the Police after a few bombs were thrown. There was no damage. The police and the military are fully in control of the city.—Reuter.

NEW BISHOP OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Rev. Edward Livingstone Moore of Tinnevelly to succeed Doctor Hopegill as the Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.—Reuter.

NEW NAME FOR INDIAN PACK BATTERIES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The War Office announces that the Indian Pack Batteries will be designated in future as the Units of the Royal Artillery while the Frontier Garrison Artillery and the Indian Coast Artillery will be designated the Frontier Brigade Royal Artillery and the Indian Heavy Battery Royal Artillery respectively.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

THE POLICE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ME.

SECRETS OF THE C. I. D.

THE ATTEMPT TO DRIVE ME OUT OF BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENCE IN THE SECRETARIATS.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN).

VIII

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

In the following, the eighth, instalment of his Indian Reminiscences which Mr. Horniman is contributing to "The Chronicle", he describes the campaign that was directed, from the latter part of 1914 onwards, against him as a result of the "bitter controversy and struggle over the holding of the Muslim League session in Bombay, which had raged throughout the greater part of 1915, combined with the unceasing watchfulness and criticism which the "Bombay Chronicle" maintained towards the administration in all its branches, and especially towards the conduct of the Police, and there again especially towards the C. I. D." The object of this campaign was to get him out of Bombay. But since he "refused to come within the four corners of the law nothing could be done before the faithful regulation under the Defence of India Act was brought into being."

The bitter controversy and struggle over the holding of the Moslem League session Bombay, which had raged throughout th greater part of 1915, combined with the unceasing watchfulness and criticism which the "Bombay Chronicle" maintained towards the administration in all its branches, and especially towards the conduct of the Police, and there again especially towards the C.I.D., had what I suppose can only be regarded as the inevitable effect in the personal campaign that began to be directed against myself—and sometimes towards those connected with me—from the latter part of 1914 onwards. It was in 1915 that we launched an attack on the Bombay C.I.D. in connection with what was known as the "Cotton Fires Ramp." need not go into the details of this. Suffice it to say, the articles in the 'Chronicle had the effect of bringing to an end some very curious proceedings that were being conducted in a very peculiar way under the direction of Superintendent Morris—then I think Inspector Morris. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, and poor Mr. Morris being now no more I prefer not to go further into the matter, except to say that it was a quite new experience for the Bombay C.I.D. to have such a powerful and merciless light thrown on to matters that they would have liked to keep to themselves, or to find among their intended victims a gentleman, like the late Mr. Hirjee Khetsi, who was not afraid to come to an Editor of a daily paper and tell him all about it. I merely mention it now as only one of the many matters that had begun to make the gentlemen, in authority at the top of Hornby Road feel that the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was an inconvenient busybody, whom it would be as well to get out of the way as soon as possible.

* * * *

First came the sustained attack on my financial stability, which considering the weakness of the position, as far as I was concerned, was resisted with remarkable success This was followed by the "Briton" case, as dastardly an attempt to ruin a man for political reasons as I suppose has been made at any time in any part of the world. The audacity and recklessness of this attemp never ceases to surprise me even till to-day whenever I think of it, which is not often The libel was concocted and written and the people who had instigated it—not the writer—then proceeded with the attempt to manufacture evidence to support it. With th exception of one or two officials whose evidence had nothing to do with the case, there wa not a reputable witness in it from begin ning to end. The unscrupulous daring of the whole thing was illustrated by the bringing of two men from the Yerrowda Jail who merely went into the witness box to say that they neither knew me nor anything about me. These men had been convicte in a bad case of blackmail and I suppose th idea was that they would be sufficiently unscrupulous and anxious for their liberty to tell any story that was put into their mouths. Fortunately, the precautions taken by the Magistrate and Jail authorities prevented them from being tampered with before they arrived at the Court. But it is the fact, that one of them, after his release came to me at the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" to tell me that, while they were *en route* for the Court from Yerrowda an attempt was made to communicate with them in the train at Poona, and they were actually visited in the cells at the Esplanade Police Court by a person who held out the prospect of liberty and other rewards if they were prepared to oblige by saying something that had apparently already been got ready for them. This man had no object in coming to tell me this except his own sentiment that he thought that I ought to know it; but incidentally he told me the story of his own prosecution and conviction which created a strong conviction in my mind that he had been the victim of miscarriage of justice. Another witness was the young man, who was called to declare that he had seen me walking hand-in-hand on the maidan with one of my servants. I have always treated the people who perform domestic service for me. I am pleased to say, as my personal friends, and have, no doubt, been guilty of many social eccentricities in the eyes of conventional people, but this idyllic picture. I need hardly say, never had any existence in fact. The young man who told the story broke down very badly in a merciless cross-examination by Mr. Jinnah and finally took refuge in the confession that, "sometimes he went off his head and didn't know what he was saying." whereupon Mr. Chunilal Setalwad, the Magistrate—who conducted the case with great ability and fairness—pulling his nose and sniffing, in his characteristic way, grimly asked: "Are you off your head now, because we don't take the evidence of lunatics here you know!"

* * * *

Equally remarkable and reprehensible were the lengths to which the lawyers conducting the defence went in defying the usual limits of professional conduct and propriety. Questions were put to me in cross examination about imaginary incidents, as to which there was no attempt afterwards to produce any evidence or material of any kind on which they could have been based. They were given a great deal of license, because I had expressed the wish to my Counsel that they should be allowed to go as far as they liked. I did not want there to be the remotest excuse for suggesting that we had tried to shut anything out. That was giving them plenty of license but they did not hesitate to take a great deal more. Some of the questions put to me and other witnesses were undoubtedly grave abuse of professional privilege, but as far I was concerned, it did them and their case a great deal more harm than it could do me.

* * * *

A feature of the case was the cheerful and confident bearing of the defendants until they heard the "scarifying" judgment of the Magistrate. Despite the sorry fiasco of the attempt to concoct a case, they had preserved their jauntiness up to that stage. But the scathing severity of the Magistrate's strictures reduced them to a state of pulp and when they heard that they, or two of them, were to be sent to jail they presented a deplorable and pitiable spectacle of nervous collapse. My regret was that the persons behind the scenes, who had undoubtedly encouraged them to believe that they would be provided with the evidence to justify their abominable libel, and had assured them up to the last that they would, in any case, merely have to pay a fine for which the means would be provided, were not there to share their fate.

A prominent figure at several of the hearings of the case was a European gen-

(Continued on page 9.)

KENYA & NATAL.

NEED OF VIGILANCE AND CONCERTED ACTION

MRS. NAIDU ON MR. THOMAS' STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

"Casual Outbursts of indignant rhetoric are not calculated to solve the problem of Indians abroad, nor can we fight the battle of justice for our people on the ground that they are Indians, but on the ground that they are Colonials with inherent rights and duties in the continent of Africa." In these words Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was interviewed by the Associated Press this afternoon on the situation created by the passing of the Natal Disenfranchisement Bill expressed herself.

Dealing with Mr. Thomas' statement, Mrs. Naidu said that she was not unduly disappointed or dejected, for she expected no ready-made and cheap solutions for problems based both on race feelings and trade jealousies born of keen competition. Nor did she feel that the Labour Government in Great Britain felt secure enough in its own power and prestige to enable it to reverse in any radical fashion the policy and the legislation as it affected the Indians in Colonies at the present moment. "It is vitally necessary," continued Mrs. Naidu, "to carry on a sustained, determined and united campaign in India enlisting the sympathy of all fair-minded people irrespective of race or political opinion in the endeavour to secure equity and an equal living chance in colonies for Indians abroad, not by virtue of their being Indians but by their inherent rights as Colonials and citizens of Africa."

NEED OF VIGILANCE.

Referring to the Natal Ordinance, Mrs Naidu said, "It is an old measure that had been suspended during the period of discussion of the Class Areas Bill, but when that bill was scrapped owing to the fall of General Smuts' Government (since officially withdrawn by the Hertzog Government), it was revived about the beginning of May last. I made representation to the Administrator of Natal on behalf of the Natal Indians and pointed out that it was both reactionary and unconstitutional. The Natal Indians themselves made strong protests against the measure and their representatives had also been allowed to give evidence before the select Committee that considered this bill. It is really aimed against the Indian Community, though apparently it affects all sections of Natal population who do not enjoy Parliamentary franchise. Natal Indians had several years ago been arbitrarily deprived of their Parliamentary franchise for no legitimate reason and by this piece of provincial legislation they are automatically deprived of the Municipal vote. I am convinced that the root of all anti-Indian agitation, in Natal especially, is based on the keenest economic competition, which renders race antagonism more acute. Unless Government and influential organisations in India like the National Congress form special departments to watch vigilantly over the interests of Indians abroad, and to keep in constant touch with all the phases of political and economic conditions affecting adversely or otherwise of Indians overseas, and unless Indian Colonials themselves keep up a most resolute and steadfast battle to secure and preserve their own rights as responsible taxpayers entitled to representation and equal treatment, it is hopeless to expect to achieve any desirable or permanent results by a few stray platform speeches and press interviews on the part of politicians of whatever school who are not ready to offer constructive proposals for the removal of the Indian grievances and for social and economic readjustment which would help to make the daily lot of our countrymen in Colonies more stable, more happy and more profitable."

Concluding Mrs. Naidu said, "The Round Table Conference, I had suggested in my talks with General Smuts' Party as well as the Nationalist and Labour Parties in South Africa, seems to me to offer the fairest opportunity of arriving at some suitable solution, by a frank discussion, of the situation which presses so heavily and tyrannically on the Indian population."

INDIANS IN KENYA.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Nairobi.—The Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, in a speech at the opening of the Kenya Legislative Assembly to-day expressed the Colony's satisfaction at the news of the Duke and the Duchess of York' visit. He recommended to the community to provide them with all transport and the hunting equipment required.

Referring to the Indian decision Sir R Coryndon asked the Colony to recognise that the definite decision accorded with the country's wish for stability. He emphasised the acceleration of development which was now possible and asked the Indians to take up their share in the public service.—Reuter.

ROSS INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL DISEASES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Kingston (Jamaica).—The International Medical Conference passed a resolution today approving of the foundation of the Ross Institute and Hospital for tropical diseases.—Reuter.

CITY CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF TRAMWAY FARES.

GOVT. AND PATHAN MENACE

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The Pathan menace was again discussed and the Corporation unanimously passed a proposition that they were not satisfied with the steps taken by the Government to cope with the situation Mr. Jamnadas said the nomenclature of Pathans were changed into *mawalis* and that was the only change to be observed; otherwise the situation remained unaltered. The Corporation also refused to give any increased fares to the Tramway Company over the Gowalia Tank extension which the Company wanted prior to considering the question of further extensions in the City.

The Corporation considered a report from the Municipal Commissioner stating that as the Government had refused to have the whole sewage of the Island to be dealt with in the manner recommended by them, he had asked Mr. J. D. Watson to prepare estimates for three possible schemes, all of which dealt with the sewerage of the north of the Island only, and he was arranging to give Mr. Watson accurate financial forecasts of the schemes. The programme of the work was a heavy one and must of necessity spread over a number of years, he wrote.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved that the plans and estimates should be prepared by the Municipal staff and not by outside engineers, that the Commissioner be asked to place on the table all the correspondence that had passed between the Government and the Corporation in regard to the proposed sewage outfall on the east side of the city.

He said it was unnecessary to waste their money in asking an outsider to prepare plans, when they had got an establishment for same. The Government had already scrapped their scheme, and it was no use going on with it any further. It was mere waste of public money to ask an expert to prepare schemes, he said.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

The Commissioner said Dr. Viegas was as inaccurate as usual, and it was not a fact that Government had scrapped their original scheme, as they were still considering it. They had to prepare plans for three schemes, and it all meant money, as one scheme was going to cost them half a crore more than the other. Mr. Watson was in Bombay and was preparing plans for the Corporation, under the orders of the Municipality. All the development officers were now busily engaged in giving facts and figures in regard to these schemes and they would be ready in fifteen days time. The scheme No. 1 for the sewage outfall at Pir Pao would cost them about three crores; Scheme No. 2 for the dumping of the sewage in the north of the Island could cost them about two crores, and the last scheme No. 3 for the outfall to be discharged at the Love Grove station would cost them Rs. 2½ crores. Mr. Watson was not going to charge them any thing for the preparation of these schemes, and he asked Dr. Viegas to withdraw his proposition.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment but it was eventually withdrawn.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the letter be recorded. He said unless the whole question was solved once for all there was no salvation for the city. They must find out some solution of the question.

Dr. Viegas in replying asked under what resolution of the Corporation Mr. Watson had come out to Bombay, as he was not aware of any.

The Commissioner then read out the resolution of the Corporation dated March 23, 1923 approving and adopting the report, and asking him to take necessary action in the matter

Dr. Javle's amendment was adopted by the Corporation.

THE PATHAN MENACE.

In regard to the Pathan menace and the complaint of the Corporation, the Government had written that they were "fully conscious of the necessity of dealing with the state of affairs to which you refer in you letter under reference and that the recent activities of the Police in rounding up suspicious characters will, it is believed, have a most salutary effect. I am to add that Government are also taking steps to obtain funds from the Legislative Council for strengthening the Police in the suburbs of Bombay."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the letter be recorded and that Government be informed that the Corporation looked with grave anxiety the position in the suburbs and the city, that the Pathan menace had not at all changed, and that the steps taken and proposed to be taken were not sufficient to cope with the situation.

Mr. Jamnadas said the reply of Government was brief. When the Corporation had passed the resolution the activities of the Police were already known, and they had made no change in the situation. While the dacoities and robberies continued, instead of Pathans, the culprits were mentioned to be *Mawalis*. That was only done to lull the public into false security, and he admired the person who gave information to the Press and changed the name of Pathans into *Mawalis*. The Government had asked for no finds at the last Sessions of the Council.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said Government reply was not at all satisfactory, as the terrorism still continued.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they could prevent the menace by a free distribution of firearms in the city and the suburbs, and train the people in their use.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Tramways Company that they "can

(Continued on next page)

DIARCHY MUST GO.

EVILS OF PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY

U. P. LIBERALS' DEMAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee heard to-day the first batch of witnesses on behalf of Political Association, Mr. Hirday Nath Kunzru and Mr. Gokaranath Misra appeared before the Committee to be examined on the views submitted in its memorandum by the United Provinces' Liberal Association. In its memorandum, while welcoming the opportunity of placing its views before the Committee, the Association holds that extremely narrow and restricted scope of the Enquiry is calculated seriously to impair its usefulness and reiterates its conviction that the constitutional problem requires investigation on a larger scale by a more authoritative and representative body. The Association, however, hopes that results of the Committee's enquiry will demonstrate the necessity for such an investigation and it is in that hope that it has decided to place its view before the Committee. The Association thinks that any large devolution of power from the Secretary of State to the Central and the Provincial Governments is extremely difficult to effect by mere amendment of rules. Such devolution would have to be accompanied by a greater control of the Indian Legislatures over the Executive Government and while it may be possible under the Act to secure certain amount of independence for the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, such independence would be very different from the real genuine Responsible Government. Without the amendment of the Act no element of responsibility can be introduced into the Central Government nor would the introduction of complete Responsible Government in Provinces without corresponding changes in the Central Government lead to a harmonious working of the administrative machine.

GROWTH OF POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

The Association recognizes that constitutionally Parliament is supreme; but emphasises that in determining the time and the manner of the constitutional advance, Indian opinion is entitled to proper weight. The last few years have witnessed remarkable growth of political consciousness in the country and there is nothing more striking than the influence which the educated or political classes have acquired with the mass of people. It requires a sympathetic handling and the constructive statesmanship to divert the energies of the people into fruitful channels. The Association next proceeds to meet the objections advanced against the premature advance and in this connection recalls "the words of Lord Bryce that "There are moments when it is safer to go forward than to stand still; wiser to confer the institutions even if they are liable to be abused than to foment discontent by withholding them.'

As for internal dissensions, the Association points to constant efforts being made by Hindu and Muslim leaders to improve the relations; but at any rate, so far as the demand for Self-Government is concerned Muhamedans are at one with the Hindus though as a minority they are anxious to have their particular interests adequately protected. On the question of untouchables, the Association declares that this problem is quoted by those hostile to Indian advance and points out that the custodians of the political power hitherto cannot claim a record of useful activity to their credit on behalf of untouchables. On the other hand with the growth of new consciousness in the country, the Association thinks that future of the problem of untouchables can be envisaged hopefully.

In any case the existence of this problem may be used for effectively safe-guarding the interests of minorities but cannot justify any opposition to progress. Political ideals are the greatest levellers of communal and sectarian differences and as in case of Canada, the common national institutions create common nationality. With regard to the electorate the Association strongly maintains that only by exercise of political power, the elector will acquire a real political existence. It is of opinion that the electorate in India is at least as well prepared for exercise of political power as was electorate in England when the Reform Act of 1832 was passed.

EVILS OF PARTIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The existing partial responsibility could not discipine the electorate. In any case, those who advised India to wait till 1929 could not seriously think that such objections would by that time disappear. The Association holds that these arguments overlook certain administrative considerations which make the amendment of the Constitution imperatively necessary and proceeds to narrate such considerations both in the case of the Central Government and Provincial Government. In the centre, it is pointed out that conflicts between the irremovable Executive and irresponsible Legislature are bound to be more numerous as the time goes on and such a system cannot effectually train the people in responsibility; nor can the Government Act with confidence, vigour and independence. Because on the one hand, it tries to be responsive to the Popular Assembly and on the other it has to take orders from the White-Hall. Nor is even the Executive united by homogeneity of political views and outlook. The Association, therefore urges Full Responsibility in the Central Government in respect of civil administration and reserving for the present in the hand of the Viceroy, Foreign, Political and Army affairs. The Association points out that there are legal and constitutional difficultiee in the way of adequate action under Section 19/A and quotes Sir Malcolm Hailey's views in their support.

While relaxation of control of the Secretary of State can be brought about by rules or convention conflicts cannot be avoided unless the Assembly has a control over the Executive. The Act must therefore, be amended.

THE LINES OF ADVANCE.

But without prejudice to this demand, the Association suggests an advance within the Act by the following methods, that rule under Section 19-A should provide that the Secretary of State should in matter of purely local interests intervene only in exceptional cases where the Government of India and the Legislature are in agreement, that there should be free initiative in the Legislation and Finance, interference of the Secretary of State being confined to cases involving vital imperial interests; that financial control of the Secretary of State be taken away consistent with the provision enabling him to discharge his obligations incurred on behalf of India in England; that statutory qualification under Section 36 (3) prescribing the proportions in the Governor-General's Executive Council be removed because it is not desirable; that the members of the Permanent Services should have any controlling voice in shaping of Indian policy; that franchise be widened in the case of Central Legislature and the strength of both the Houses increased; that Viceroy's certification power be limited only to cases involving safety and tranquility and omitting the mention of the word interest; that in order to get greater security of the budget the Assembly be given full control over the Budget but if the Assembly went wrong the Governor-General could certify under the power to be maintained in respect of the three excluded departments. As regards the items of expenditure under Section 67 A (2), they should be met out of a non-votable consolidated fund; that control over the Service be transferred to the Government of India subject to guarantees for the right of services or the Secretary of State should delegate his power provided various Governments are given power to abolish any appointment

DYARCHY HAS FAILED.

The Association holds that Dyarchy has failed. The provincial subjects are so inter-connected that any division is bound to create difficulties. There has been no active co-operation between the two halves nor had principle of collective responsibility of Ministers been accepted in practice; the Government of India's control over the legislation of the transferred side has not given that measure of initiative and freedom which the framers of the scheme recommended. If Ministers and Executive Councillors and Governors cannot work harmoniously, if responsibility in certain subjects is merely a source of friction, if competition between two halves for funds is to continue and if the control of the Services in the transferred side is not to be vested in Ministers it is high time that that system disappeared and is replaced by a Full Responsible Government in the provinces with the Cabinet system of Ministers as there can be no half way house between the present system and the Full Responsibility.

The Act must, therefore, by amended but in view of the terms of reference, the Association also makes the following suggestions that provincial subjects should not ordinarily be subjects to legislation by the Central Legislature; that all, except agency, subjects be transferred; that subject to provision stated above, the Governors in Council and Governors acting with the Ministers should have full control over the Services under them; that restrictions of previous sanction of the Governor-General for the Provincial Legislation be removed; that character of non-votable items be strictly defined and their extent reduced to the narrowest limit; that the position of the Governor be that of a constitutional Governor and rules under section 49 be so framed as to confirm in every respect to provisions of the Act and the Report of the Joint Select Committee.

WIDEN THE FRANCHISE

PANDIT KUNZRU'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

Replying to Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Gokarannath Misra said his Association had 400 to 500 members all over the province and had about a dozen branches.

President:—Is it registered?

Witness: No political association can be registered at present.

President:—You could declare yourself as a company under the Companies Act. However, who is the President of your Association?.

Mr. Misra:—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (Laughter); I am vice-President.

President:—Did your Association run candidates at the first election and did it help them financially.

Answer:—We prepared pamphlets and issued them broadcast and addressed meetings. We had not much funds. Answering a series of questions by the President, witness said the Association organised about 20 out of 100 public meetings addressed in various constituencies. Twenty-five candidates were successful in the first election and only fifteen in the second. Reasons for the Liberals' failure were intensive campaign of the Swarajists and also opposition of landholders due to Liberals' attitude about the Oudh Rent Act. President drew attention to the statement in the memorandum that there was nothing more striking in recent history than the influence of educated classes with masses. Was Non-Co-operation due to the influence of the educated classes.

Answer:—That is so.

Question:—You have been combating it.

Mr. Kunzru:—Only in some aspects.

President:—Then you were in favour of some aspects of Non-Co-operation.

Answer:—Undoubtedly.

On the question of Hindu-Muslim unity President asked whether tension now was not greater than it was twenty years ago. Mr. Misra replied that it was greater than in 1917. Mr. Kunzru supplemented by remarking that the question of Hindu-Muslim relations could be judged only by looking to previous history, for instance in 1916 there was Hindu-Muslim entente and the pact was drawn up.

ANALOGY OF ENGLAND.

President then referred to the statement in the memorandum that though schooping in responsibility would have to be slow and elaborate as in England in 1832. President asked as to how often had electorate exercised its vote.

Answer:—Only twice.

President.—Then would you be surprised to know that franchise in England started in the reign of Edward III that main franchise was granted in England in 1434 and remained unchanged for four hundred years till 1832 and that during that interval many general elections took place. Witness said that was so but times had changed and there could be no analogy between now and then The world has progressed.

President:—But then you raised analogy of England. You say electorate be widened by lowering the franchise.

Mr. Misra:—Yes, because intelligence of a man paying 50 rupees land rent and enjoying vote is the same as that of a man paying twenty-five rupees.

President:—Then you would have manhood sufferage.

Answer:—Not altogether at present because though standard of intelligence is the same, man paying some taxes has stake and more sense of responsibility compared with one who does not pay.

President:—You say the larger the electorate the better because broader the electorate broader the basis of the Government.

Answer:—That is so.

President referred to the claim that voice of Indians should be taken into consideration in determining the Constitution of India. Witness contended that such voice was not considered when the present constitution was drafted. Mr. Kunzru explained that preamble of the Government of India Act was so warded that it jarred on his ear. It could have been put more sweetly. He, however, did not challenge the legal right of Parliament to be supreme.

President:—You recognise that whatever the Constitution you have got, so far has been given by Parliament and that legal right cannot be exercised by Parliament without having also political right. Parliament will no doubt ascertain views of Indians but you do not challenge its right.

Answer:—No. I have in my mind the case of Australia where the Constitution can be amended without reference to Parliament. I want some such right for Indians.

HOMOGENIETY OF PROVINCES.

President next referred to the quotation made in the memorandum from Lord Bryce and asked witnesses whether they agreed with the view of Lord Bryce given in chapter from which quotation had been made.

Witness:—Yes generally with some modifications.

President pointed out that Lord Bryce had held that it was extremely difficult to establish self-governing institutions in large units not having homogenous population and in different stages of civilization. 'Are you aware of any single Government in the world which has as large population as India controlled by one Legislature.

Answer:—Not except China. But there is no Government in China at present.

Question:—American constitution perhaps controls the biggest population being 110 millions.

Answer:—Our provinces are homogenous units and should have Self-Government.

President asked whether there were not sub-provinces of Agra and Oudh and whether witness had considered the question of their separation. Mr. Misra replied that general opinion in U.P. was that two should carry on together and that was opinion of his Association.

DIARCHY TO GO.

President enquired whether they considered three years' experience as sufficient to urge abandonment of dyarchy.

Answer:—Quite so.

President:—You consider Dyarchy as thoroughly absurd.

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—But you propose to introduce it in the Central Government.

Answer:—There is no help at present moment.

President:—Then you think that after two elections you will consider that in the Central Government as well there should be complete responsibility.

Answer:—We hope so provided the Government makes effort.

Question:—Your Association subscribes to that view.

Answer:—My Association thinks ten to fifteen years' experience should be gained. Mr. Kunzru pointed out in this connection that his Party had demanded responsibility in the Central Government even before the Reforms were introduced.

President:—I see, there is divergence of opinion between you two.

Continuing Sir Alexander Muddiman referred to the demand in the memorandum that the Viceroy should not certify when mere interest was involved. Perhaps the Association was referring to Colonel Wedgewood's speech, in the House of Commons. President drew attention to the fact that Mr. Inchape who followed Colonel Wedgewood pointed out that stress should be laid on word essential and not in interest.

Replying to Sir Alexander, Mr. Misra informed the Committee that when Ministers in U. P. resigned he was offered ministership but declined because he did not think he would work jointly with other Minister selected. His Association felt strongly in favour of Joint Ministerial responsibility. As for the Party combination in the present Council, he thought landlords and Liberals could combine but not the Liberals and the Swarajists.

(To be continued).

TO-DAY'S RENT-ACT MEETING

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish in to-morrow's issue of your esteemed paper, for the information of the graduates who form my constituency in the Bombay University Electorate, the accompanying letter, which I have addressed to the President of a public meeting, announced to be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidayalaya to consider, *inter alia*, my explanation regarding the attitude of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party towards Mr. Addyman's Rent Act Extension Bill.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. JAYAKAR.

399, Thakurdwar, Bombay,
August, 13.

399, Thakurdwar, Bombay,
13th August, 1924.

From

M. R. Jayakar, Esq.,
Member, Bombay Legislative Council,
on behalf of the University Constituency.

To

The President of the Public Meeting, to be held at the Marwadi Vidayalaya, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 6 p.m., in connection with Mr. Addyman's Rent Act Extension Bill.

Dear Sir,

I find from an announcement in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle," that you are presiding at a public meeting to-morrow (Thursday) evening, consisting of the Bombay University Electorate and the general public, for considering the agenda, which is particularly mentioned in the said announcement. The terms of the agenda are wide enough to include the consideration of my conduct in connection with Mr Addyman's Bill. I am, therefore, writing to say that if it is your intention to consider or pass at this meeting any resolution affecting me personally, as the representative of the Bombay University, I ought to have a chance of being present at the meeting, in ordinary fairness, and that the meeting ought to be strictly confined to my Constituency, which, under the Bombay Electoral Rules, consists of "all persons, who have a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency and are members of the Senate or Honorary Fellows of the University or Graduates of the University of seven years' standing," and whose names are on the Electoral Roll of the Bombay University. I need hardly say that the meeting, which has been announced and over which you are presiding to-morrow, does not fall in this category.

I am sorry that you have convened this meeting at a time when you are probably aware that I would be out of Bombay. You know that an important meeting of the All-India Swaraj Party, announced many days ago, is going to be held at Calcutta, on the 16th instant, and I am leaving to-day for Calcutta to attend that meeting. I cannot, therefore attend to-morrow's meeting. Should you, however, be advised, notwithstanding this letter, to proceed, in to-morrow's meeting, to a consideration of my conduct, I would request that the names of all persons, voting on the Resolutions, may be recorded, in order that it may be possible to find out how many of them are voters in my constituency.

I have to request you to kindly read this letter at Thursday's meeting, before the commencement of the proceedings. I do not know under whose auspices this meeting has been held. Therefore, as you are announced to be the President, I am compelled to write this letter to you, sending a copy thereof to you, with a special messenger, and another will be presented, at to-morrow's meeting to the President thereof.

Yours truly,
M. R. JAYAKAR.

P. S. The announcement about to-morrow's meeting which appears in the "Voice of India" states that I have been invited to be present at the meeting. Please note however that I have so far received no such invitation.

M. R. J.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the announcement in the "Bombay Chronicle" of a public meeting, re. the Rent Act, to be held to-morrow (Thursday) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, under the presidentship of Dr. G.V. Deshmukh. The way in which the agenda is described is significant. To all those who have seen the creation of an artificial feeling against an individual, during the last week, taking advantage of the Rent Act, it may be clear that the real purpose of this meeting is to throw as much mud on Mr. Jayakar as possible. No better President could have been found for such a purpose than Dr. G.V. Deshmukh. Those who heard the speech of Dr. Deshmukh at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Sunday fortnight, will know the venom and the bad taste which he poured over Mr. Jayakar's head. The public have not yet forgotten the ignominious defeat which he sustained at the last election, securing only about seventy-one votes as against about 1,500 secured by Mr. Jayakar. It would have been more seemly if Dr. Deshmukh had induced some impartial person to preside at this meeting. At least, the appearances would have been kept up, but sometimes the velocity of one's feeling leads one astray. It is also a most significant description of the meeting that it is a meeting of graduates and other members of the public. One fails to understand this composition of the meeting. If it is called for the purpose of condemning the action of, or giving a mandate to, Mr. Jayakar, as the representative of the University constituency, this meeting ought to have been confined strictly to the University Electorate, which means graduates of seven years' standing and whose names are on the University Roll. The device is too obvious, to commingle with graduate members of the public, and it will strike the most casual observer what the significance of this combination is. It is a surprise that Dr. Deshmukh who had, upto now, never figured prominently in any public concerns should take upon himself, at this juncture the responsibility of coming forward as a champion of the poor and the needy. Has Dr. Deshmukh ever contributed anything to the popular funds; like the Barrister Sarkar Purse Fund, the Shivaji Festival Fund or the Tilak Swaraj Fund? On how many occasions in the past has he shown sympathy for the poor and the distressed? What part has he taken in the great public movements of the last four years, when so many people have sacrificed their best? Those who live in glass-houses must never throw stones at others. In March-April, 1923, Dr. Deshmukh became member of the Swaraj Party but refused to sign the form. He, however, attended the meetings of the Swaraj Party on two occasions. Then at the Election time, when Mr. Jayakar was intending to come forward as a candidate on behalf of the Swaraj Party, Dr. Deshmukh stood against him as an Independent, and secretly courted the sympathies of the Swaraj Party against its accredited candidate Mr. Jayakar. The audacious way in which he fought the election is well known. Further, during Election time he openly worked against the Swaraj candidates by supporting a candidate like Dr. Virgas, who was standing against the Swaraj Party candidate in connection with the tenants' franchise. His new-born sympathy for the poor is, therefore, intelligible only on the basis that there is something personal behind his present sympathies for the tenants. I have no doubt that, judging by his past antecedents and the absence of sympathy for the public, if he was in the Council on this eventful occasion, he would have most probably voted against the tenants and with the Government. He has now got a chance of having flung against Mr. Jayakar and those who are invited to the meeting have to be very careful that they do not become unconscious instruments in his hands for carrying out his purpose against a persons who has, in and out of season, given his best to the country and sincerely endeavoured to serve national interest. It is unfortunate that this Resolution of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party has put into the background, at this critical juncture, all the splendid services of Mr. Jayakar rendered to the country. Since the days of the Home Rule League his is a splendid record of services, —his services in connection with the Punjab Disorders Committee, his joining Mahatma Gandhi, with all differences, his giving up his practice at the High Court are all well-known. He has devoted himself since then, in spite of his difficulties and differences, to the sole purpose of the country's good. It is a pity that all this should be forgotten at this time. That the Bombay Council Swaraj Party have, erroneously arrived at their decision is a mistake. I have stated so at the Sunday's meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalaya but to single out one individual and to persecute him with the object of indulging in obloquy and calumny against him, when he was simply carrying out the Party's majority vote (which, in my opinion, was unfortunate) is, to say the least, conduct extremely unworthy of anyone who respects the higher interests of the country at this critical time. Are Dr. Deshmukh's sympathies for the poor indicated by the way he is clothed, or the style he lives in?

Instead of frittering away our energies in these personal calumnies and abuses, it is better to concentrate them upon finding out some, means which alleviate the present distress and undo the wrong. Those who follow the higher interests of the country have a duty cast upon them at this time of giving their best co-operation for the solution of these difficulties, and I do hope that those who go to to-morrow's meeting will keep in mind this high aspect of the question and come to a resolution which will afford some adequate solution of this pressing question.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. VELKAR.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is to be held a meeting of graduate voters and the public in the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6 p.m. on the 14th instant to consider the rejection of Mr. Addyman's motion for leave to introduce the Rent Act Extension Bill and Mr. Jayakar's explanation regarding the attitude of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party towards that Bill. I have to put the following considerations before the graduates of the Bombay University.

I There is no meaning in holding one meeting of graduates and the public. The resolutions will be voted upon by the whole audience and then the meeting have no speciality as a meeting of graduates.

II What we are really concerned with at present is the extension of the benefit of the Rent Act to the residential premises for a further period after 1925. In my letter addressed to Messrs. Balubhai Desai and Mohanlal Desai, I asked my signature to be added to the requisition for a meeting of graduates *to demand such extension*. At present we are more concerned with what we can achieve for the public benefit than with cursing the unfortunate past which is beyond recall for the time being.

III The Bombay Legislative Council is manned by mofussil members in a majority. It should be our main concern to plead with them to give their support to Mr. Nariman's projected Bill so that we shall be certain of success.

IV A public meeting composed merely of Bombay inhabitants should not take upon itself the onerous task of considering what took place at any meeting of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party. If an agreement be necessary in support of my warning, I shall cite the ignorant letter of Mr. P. G. Joshi, M.L.C., published in the "Chronicle" of 12th instant. We cannot afford to displease the mofussil M.L.C.'s if we are in earnest about the extension of the Rent Act at least in respect of the Residential premises. There is another reason also for my suggestion. There are many graduate voters who have nothing to do either with the Swaraj Party or even with the Indian National Congress. I have myself nothing to do with the Swaraj Party of the Bombay Council, because I still hold the view that Council-entry is inconsistent with Non-co-operation. A public meeting of graduate voters generally has, therefore, nothing to do with what happened within the circle of the Swaraj Party of the Bombay Council.

V We must devise measures to force the Government of Bombay to give up their maleficent attitude towards the tenants. One of the measures I should suggest is to inform His Majesty's Government of this attitude, so that the Labour Government should instruct the Bombay Government not to put their whole weight against the tenant's rightful cause.

VI For the present, we should duly express our opinion to Mr. Jayakar that with us the tenants, the question of Rent Act Extension is one of life and death, while with the landlords it is only a matter of less or more profit. Our, i.e., tenants' position is "Whoever is not with us is against us."—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Aug. 13.

CITY CORPORATION

(Continued from preivous page).

not consider any proposals for extensions unless and until the question at issue about fares is definitely settled."

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved that the letter be referred to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report. He said the Committee should come to a decision which would be agreeable to all parties, as the public were suffering now from the action of the Company.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman regretted very much the attitude of the Company, and as a self-respecting body he said they should not tolerate such an attitude. So far the Company was showing a reasonable spirit, but they had adopted a digerent attitude now, and they could not tolerate it. If they adopted a firm attitude the Company was sure to come to its senses, but if the company wanted to try conclusions with the Corporation, then they were ready for it too. He asked the Company however, to come to a satisfactory conclusion. The Company had not considered the Gowalia Tank extension in a proper spirit. He asked the members to consider the Deed of Concession properly, which provided for extensions to be carried out at the expense of the Corporation and the recovery of the amount from the Company. They could easily reduce the Company into a position, which would not be of any benefit to them at all, he said.

Dr. J. Vora moved that the Committee should be authorised to take legal opinion on any point they liked.

Mr. Gamadia accepted the rider.

RECONSIDERATION UNNECESSARY.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved that the letter be recorded and the Company be informed that the Corporation did not consider it necessary to reconsider their decision with regard to the fare. He said there was a proposition for the introduction of motor buses in competition with the Tramway cars and that would be a good thing for the public.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconding said the Corporation were not going to barter away their rights which they possessed under the Deed of Concession. If the Tramway Company wanted to be reasonable the Corporation were willing to meet them in the same spirit. Nobody wanted to pick up quarrels. If the Company were willing not to charge anything extra for the Gowalia Tank line, the Corporation were willing to consider the question for other extensions favourably. The Company must carry the passengers in one ana over a distance of 4-5 miles. That was the contention of the Corporation.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they should try to enforce their own rights, instead of appealing to the Company.

Mr. Vaidya's amendment was carried.

The President made a reference to the death of Mr. Waite and expressed the sympathy of the Corporation to his family.

The Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday next 5-40 p.m.

A NITRO-GLYCERINE DUMP EXPLODES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Brescia.—A nitro-glycerine dump has exploded in the Rocca Anfo fortress causing considerable damage. The road is so littered with debris that traffic has been interrupted. Two bodies have so far been recovered.—Reuter.

CAPT D'OISY'S GRATITUDE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Paris.—Capt. Pelletier D'Oisy interviewed on board the s.s. "Djibouti" expressed deep gratitude which he felt at the reception accorded him at Karachi, Shanghai Tokio and all the points at which he stopped. Captain D'Oisy dwelt upon the possibility of the establishment of airlines between France and her Colonies.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

London, Aug. 13:—The Board of Trade returns for July:—Imports amounted to £108,000,000 increase of 31,000,000 sterling compared with last year's figures; exports amounted to 71,000,000 sterling, increase of 11,000,000 sterling.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The Agent to the Hedjaz Government has requested the Egyptian Government to intervene and suppress newspaper attacks against King Hussein.—Reuter.

The largest British submarine K 26 has returned to Portsmouth after a record submarine voyage of twenty thousand miles to Singapore unaccompanied by a parent ship.—Reuter.

Lucknow, Aug. 13th.—The arrival of the Deputy Commissioner with a strong police posse has relieved the situation at Amethi. Cause of the trouble was that as a Tazia was passing, a priest in the temple blew a conch which incensed the Mussalmans. Three persons injured. Quiet has now been restored.—(A. P.)

INDIAN POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

"WHY I AM GOING TO ENGLAND."

MR. DAS ON SWARAJISTS' POSITION.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote in mail week:—

In the course of an exclusive interview which he gave me, Mr. C. R. Das confirmed his intention of proceeding to London, partly for health and partly for political reasons, which he was not in a position to disclose, although the visit is not the result of an official invitation. He said he would meet Lord Olivier and the heads of the Indian Administration in London for the purpose of explaining the Swarajist position. Asked why he had chosen the present time for a visit to England, Mr. Das replied: "The sooner the better. I understand that an election in the autumn is probable, and if Labour is returned to real power there is a possibility of the two countries understanding each other and of ending the present deadlock." Mr. Das defined the position of the Swarajists as follows: "The present reforms are a sham and mere eye-wash; the only power they give to Indians is the power to do mischief, and that it what I am doing now, with a clear object in view. We want independence." Asked to define "independence," Mr. Das said, "Any system of Government giving us the right to build our own Constitution in our own way, without obstruction from any foreign Power." Asked whether the Swarajists hoped to make a deal with the British Government, he replied, "Given a fair offer, all the parties in India are open to an honourable deal with Labour or any other Government, but there must be no more empty promises; a definite scheme must be mapped out and a time-limit set for its complete realisation."

GREATEST OBSTACLE TO INDIA'S FREEDOM.

Mr. Das declared that distrust of British promises which had bred a failure to honour past pledges was the greatest obstacle to India's freedom. The boycott policy was of recent growth, resulting from the refusal of the British parliament and people to listen to reasoned demands, constitutionally expressed for thirty years. The Congress had demanded a series of acts, and in bare justice some of these little things were now being offered, but they no longer satisfied the people who were tired of being put off. I asked Mr. Das: "Do you think India is ready for immediate self-government?" He wanted to know the meaning of the word "immediate," and declared his belief that a conference of the leaders of all parties in India could draft a constitution providing for complete self-government, including defence, to operate within ten years, or even less. Regarding British connection, Mr. Das said: "We have been joined to England for so long that we naturally do not want to separate, nor is it likely we should think of separation unless our existence as a nation was threatened. It is the blindness of British statesmen which is driving our young men to think of going outside the Empire. One party has tried for several years to change the Congress creed in the direction of independence outside the Empire, but the majority still favour British connection; unless Britain realises the real position, that won't be the position much longer." Asked for a clear statement on his position as leader of the Swarajists, Mr. Das said: "We have reached a crisis. There has been a kind of bloodless war for the past five years—not entirely bloodless, I am sorry to say. I have done more than the Government to prevent violence, but the Government persists in regarding me as an anarchist—and the present discontent arises from the Government's actions in goading young Bengal towards violent methods. Let Britain make no mistake about the actual situation in India. The Swarajists represent the vast majority. What is necessary is a correct appreciation of their attitude which is liable to be misunderstood. There are two view-points first, it is said that we are against British connection, but the real position is that we want independence as I have defined it. If that is consistent with British connection, our natural inclination favours connection; if, on the other hand, independence is inconsistent with British connection, our love for independence is greater than our love for British connection: secondly, although the most noticeable feature of Swarajist work so far has been within the councils, we fully support mass movements being organised by Congress to work the councils. This is only a small part of our political programme, which we intend to press in successive stages until justice is done. Obstruction to the Government which obstructs our activities is only one of a series of direct actions we intend to take. If there is no compromise between Britain and India, soon, the result will inevitably be civil disobedience of a very organised type. Mr. Das earnestly concluded: "We will both pray that it will not come to that."

INDIAN STATES AND SWARAJ

AN OPEN LETTER TO NATIONAL LEADERS.

"Well-wisher of Indian States" writes:—

Sir,—Most respectfully I wish to draw your attention towards an important and complicated question of the Indian politics.

Whatsoever your political differences and views may be you should find a common platform to solve the question because the success of all political and national movements depends upon united effort. The Indian States form an integral part of India and cannot be ignored any longer.

The inhabitants of the States have generally been deprived of even so-called liberty of speech, press and association and reforms which are enjoyed to-day by the inhabitants of British India. To imprison, to extern, and to confiscate the private property and even ancestorial rights are quite ordinary and common things.

It is our political as well as humane duty to come forward and help fellow-brethren groaning under autocracy. Some will say that State inhabitants should themselves agitate and try to get reforms. It is true, but it is undeniable fact that the autocratic form of government has crushed them and they even cannot realise and feel their present wretched condition. You yourself admit that the States are strongholds for the bureaucracy.

To wage war directly or indirectly against every national movement is regarded by them as their most paramount duty. Now the policy of non-interwention can hardly be permissible. The inhabitants of States not only deserve your sympathy and attention, but are stumbling-blocks in the way of your political progress. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the ex-Home Member, in opposing the self-government and Round Table Conference resolution, has every explicitly challenged you to decide first what would be the status and position of the States under Swaraj. Whatever the aims and intentions of Sir Malcolm Hailey may be, his remarks deserve careful and immediate attention. I most respectfully and with all the emphasis at my command beg to appeal to you in the country's name to give prompt attention to the matter and solve the question once for all.

It is inhuman to treat the millions of inhabitants of the States as untouchables. I am sure, that my humble and sincere appeal would attain its end. I am constrained to direct your sympathetic attention towards the political problem of vital importance. I feel ashamed to state that an important part (States) of our Motherland though apparently it has got Swaraj is comparatively in a more deplorable condition than the part under the direct sway of the bureaucracy. Permit me to say that your policy of non-intervention is based on certain politically beneficial grounds, but has totally failed to achieve the desired end.

FROM PILLAR TO POST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg the solicitude of your kind columns to bring to the notice of the public and to the hearing of the Viceroy of India the injustice that has been meted out to me by the Traffic Manager of O. & R. Railway. I hope, through your kind columns, I shall get justice done to me.

After four years of loyal over-sea service as Station Master in Mesopotamia during the late War, I joined O. & R. Railway as an Assistant Station Master and was given Rs. 40 per month, while an Anglo-Indian Assistant Station Master gets Rs. 260 and over. I requested H. E. the Viceroy for a personal interview to place my case before him, but it was refused and I was permitted by H. E. in his letter No. 6209 G. M. dated the 18th August 1923 to represent my case in writing. I represented my case before His Excellency for Rs. 260 and the appeal was transferred to the Railway Board by H. E. for consideration. The Railway Board returned my representation saying that it could not interfere into the matter.

I again submitted my appeal to H. E. the Viceroy and His Excellency was pleased to send it again to the Railway Board for consideration informing me in his D/O. No. 242/C, and D/O. No. 251/C of 1st November 1923 that my case had been sent to the Railway Board. The Railway Board in its letter No. 105/E/23 of 28-11-1923, again declined to interfere in the matter.

I again sent my petition to the Viceroy who is the final arbitrator of justice in our Empire but I received no reply. Thereupon I sent a humble petition to His Majesty the King Emperor through the Viceroy but H. E. did not forward it but sent it to the Railway Board for consideration; the Railway Board returned it to me asking in their letter No. 33/E of the 7th April 1924 to submit the memorial through the Authorities of O. and R. Railway. I submitted a memorial through the D. T. S. Moradabad and the Traffic Manager, Lucknow on the 28th May 1924. Upon this, I was wired for by the D. T. S. Moradabad and I was asked to withdraw the memorial, failing which he said the Railway Authorities would take action against me. But I did not withdraw my memorial.

As soon as my memorial reached before Mr. Reaks the Traffic Manager, O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, he asked the D. T. S. Moradabad to discharge me from the service and on the 17th instant I was discharged from the service under D. T. S. Moradabad letter No. 242/7/206/P. C. of 17-7-1924. Also, I had personal interview with Mr. Reaks, the Traffic Manager O. and R. Railway, Lucknow, on 22-7-1924, but the Traffic Manager did not hear me. Moreover, he told me that the people of my category were not required in the Railway Service.

I, therefore, through your valuable columns Appeal to the Viceroy to see that some justice is done in my case.—Yours, etc.,

GANGA PRASAD,
Discharged Railway Asstt. Station Master,
O. & R. Railway, Moradabad District.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

tleman, who about this time became member of the Bombay Corporation, and subsequently of the Legislative Council by nomination. I remember noticing him at the first hearing, and his appearance was so unpleasant that I thought that he was merely attracted out of prurient curiosity. It became clear, however, as the case went on, that he was on very intimate terms with the accused and was advising them. Subsequent investigations revealed that he was associating himself with the whole affair to a very considerable extent. Was it merely a coincidence that he simultaneously became a spoilt darling of the Secretariat, and was lifted into positions of importance for which he had not shown himself to be possessed of any outstanding qualifications!

The connection of the police with the case was shown, of course, by what came out during the trial. Mr. Jinnah openly accused them of their complicity with a matter with which they should have had no concern, and even the cautious Mr. Chunilal was constrained to say that he did not know how a certain police officer had come to be mixed up in the matter and was assisting the defence to make up their evidence. It was a matter which was officially left to the imagination, but nobody had any doubt that the libel was instigated by persons who managed cleverly to remain behind the scenes, leaving their unfortunate puppets to bear the brunt.

The latter were frequent visitors to the headquarters of the C. I. D. throughout the proceedings. I was not a visitor to that holy of holies myself. The C. I. D. instead came to me. There were two European officers at that time employed there, who used to vie with one another in trying to convince me as to the personal honesty and good feeling of each and the necessity to be on my guard against the other. "I told the Commissioner clearly" one would say, "that I would not have anything to do with such a dirty business, so he then sent for so-and-so and got him to take it up." And then the next day the other would come along and offer me an assurance to the same effect about the other. All this was an amusing relief during a period of extreme nervous and physical strain.

* * * *

Before the libels were printed and afterwards, during the progress of the case, was continually being accosted in the street and outside my residence by the most suspicious-looking characters, on some pretext or another. Men, who were obvious C. I. D.-wallahs followed both me and the friend who was living with me whenever we went out walking, either singly or together, and if I took a taxi there was always someone there to make a note of the number. On one occasion one of my servants reported to me that he had been offered by a mysterious individual, who he believed belonged to the C. I. D. thirty rupees to allow two men to conceal themselves in my flat during my absence. I was sorry the honest fellow indignantly refused to carry out the request. Had he been possessed of more guile he would have arranged to let them in with my knowledge so that I could have been waiting to receive them!

* * * *

Well there are many more incidents of this character that are within my recollection. They are not pleasant to write about and I only mention them in order to illustrate the sort of methods that were employed at this time to try and bring me down. I took it all in the day's work but I must confess that, though I had previously learned something of the lengths to which the police, and sometimes, others will go in India in the benign conditions prevailing under foreign rule—I had had too much to do with the investigation of cases of persons receiving the paternal attentions of the C. I. D. not to know something about it—I had never supposed that such low-down means as the concoction of a plot for political reasons, to ruin a man's moral and social character by the prosecution of a case that had no foundation of truth at all would be employed with such daring and utter want of scruple. The worst stories that one has heard of that sort of thing in America have nothing to equal it. In English public life with all its faults and curiosities this sort of thing is absent—it would be inconceivable. But Englishman in India sometimes become demoralised by the exercise of despotic powers associated with comparatively minor positions. Apart from this there seems to be an unhealthy tendency in Anglo-India to slander people who are politically obnoxious. I remember that during a conversation with a well-known lady connected with the official world, she actually began to make reflections on the character of a very distinguished person with whom I was politically associated, in the course of trying to persuade me that the "Chronicle" was taking a wrong line in according the movement inaugurated by this person its support. I stopped her at once, and said very seriously and severely, "Why is it that as soon as people in this country begin to be politically inconvenient to the official world, their moral character is immediately made the subject of offensive reflections?" As I had just myself passed through the fiery furnace, the object of the interview was obviously to coax me gently back to friendly relations with Government House, she realised at once the appalling blunder she had been guilty of and rushed to some other topic.

* * * *

The fiasco of the "Briton" case caused temporary lull to ensue, as far as the battle to get me out of Bombay was concerned, and changes at the Head Police Office occured. I am arlways optimistic sometimes too much so as when I accepted the dangerous announcement of August 1917 at a false valuation—and I hoped that with a new regime in Hornby Road the need for so much vigilance and constant criticism of police methods would be at least lessened. But the blustering sabre-rattling methods pursued made this impossible as well as some of the grave scandals that occurred during the next two years. But of these more anon. To return to the subject immediately in hand, it was not long before I became aware that two methods having failed all other expedients were to be explored and tried. I do not know whether the Surajmal case can be included in these. I do not think so, though, had the original judgment in that case been allowed to remain undisturbed, it would have been extremely helpful to those whose object it was to have me pilloried as a reckless dishonest journalist without scruples, who made charges against unoffending people without justification with ulterior motives. One could imagine future Governors, when disturbed by exposures and criticisms of official misdoings in the "Bombay Chronicle" being shown the Surajmal judgment as the proof positive that the Editor was a reckless, unscrupulous individual whom nobody ought to take seriously. That was one reason why I was determined not to let the judgment stand, and had to quarrel with the decision on this point of my own Directors. The end of the Surajmal case was as triumphant a vindication of my journalistic character as I could have wished, but that again is another story, which must be told in another connection. The Surajmal case came, however, at a time, when people in official quarters were very busy in their efforts to find a way of "getting rid of Horniman" as Lord Willingdon would say; and as I say, it was received with great glee and would have been very helpful as a make-weight in the general attack. I do not know myself, of course, the full extent of the manoeuvres that were going on for two or three years until the blow of my deportation was actually struck, at what was a very opportune moment for those who struck it. The ways and means were frequently discussed in the Secretariat among those who were devoutly anxious for the consummation of my final disposal. I fancy Lord Willingdon was frequently pressed to take some drastic action, but he was wise enough to realise that there was no law that could be legitimately invoked for my discomfiture, though he was eagerly looking for some fortuitous cause to bring about the result that he was evidently as anxious for as his subordinates,—as witness the Note he wrote on the file regarding the question of my prosecution for contempt of court, which I quoted in a previous chapter. The law under which Sir George Lloyd was persuaded to act was created for my speial benefit at a later period. I have no doubt that had Lord Willingdon remained he would have been persuaded in time to take advantage of it.

* * * *

But since Horniman refused to come within the four corners of the law nothing could be done before the fateful regulation under the Defence of India Act was brought into being. So the attentions of the C. I. D. were renewed, an egregious police official of high rank in a letter which he wrote to the Government asking for permission to prosecute me for libel,—a request which was refused,—made the pleasant confession that, if he were free to do as he would like, he would "break every bone in Horniman's body"—a truly Prussian form of frightfulness. A rumour got about in the Secretariat, I don't know how or why, that I contemplated a holiday in England. This suggested a pleasant little diversion to the Secretariat and a letter in the form of a Demi—or Semi-Demi-Official—or whatever the jargon is,—took place between the Secretary in the Home Department, Government of India, and the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, which concluded by the former instructing the latter that if Horman were to apply for a passport to go to England it might be granted, but that in no circumstance should he be given any undertaking that he would be allowed to come back again. That struck me as short-sighted, as the better plan would have been to let me go without saying anything, in order to make sure of my going. As matter of fact, I had no intention at the time of applying for a passport, but if had I am quite sure I should not have gone without the certainty that my passport would not only take me to England but bring me back again.

(To be Continued.)

LEGAL EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY REFORM.

By the award of the law degree, the University certifies that the recipient has spent the requisite time as a student in the University, and that he has attained a certain standard of scholarly accomplishment, upon which the University sets its seal of approval, as qualifying him to begin the practice of his profession. This practice of certifying to the attainment of its graduates by the award of a degree, places upon the University, and more specifically upon the Faculty of Law the positive duty of imparting a sound theoretical and practical grounding in law and of weighing and measuring in some fashion, the accomplishment and fitness of its students, to discharge their public functions.

The following observations occur in reference to the teaching of Law by the University of Bombay. The aim and function of the University should be to provide facilities for the study of laws of all nations, of all times, with special facilities for the study of the laws of the land and its jurisprudence, ancient and modern. It should with this object provide a complete upto date library of the entire literature on the subject in the shape of original books, translations, journals, reprts, statistics and otherwise and should encomage its use by all those who hold its law degrees. It should take adequate steps by means of rewards, honorary degrees etc., to encourage research and the consideration of improvements and amendment in the law. The University should not cease to take interest in its alumni on their taking the law degree nor seek to make the study of law, provincial. As regards the teaching function of the University, it certainly helps the candidate to secure a degree and a earn a living. But here too the higher aim of teaching is missed both by the teacher and the taught. The aim should be to instil in the mind of the student a love of the subject for its own sake, an appreciation of the bearing of law on Society and the State, a historical study of the development of law and legal institutions, particularly in India, a comparative study of the laws of different countries, and last but not the least, the practice apart from the book knowledge of law. Both the spirit and method of the instructor and the pupil and the educational policy of the University require to be radically changed in these respects.

In addition to lecturing students as at present, Judges and practising lawyers (not necessarily restricted to Bombay) should be regularly invited from time to time to discourse on specified legal subjects to the students, and the lectures should be made available to students in printed form at a nominal price. Further, moots should be organised, which it should be made compulsory to attend and participate in. The governing body should be composed predominantly of a large and representative number of practising lawyers elected from among every branch of the profession. The Board should be thoroughly democratised and modernised. In Calcutta, the Incorporated Law Society has the privilege of electing its representative in the governing body of the University Law College every year, as well as on the Council of Law Reporting. Similarly, representatives of the recognised legal Associations in Bombay should be given an active voice in the conduct and regulation of legal studies in the Presidency. The prescribing of courses of study, and appointing text books should be left to these bodies which will consider whether any and if so what improvements are desirable in regard to each. These matters as well as the question of a better mode for testing knowledge than by the traditional essay type of examination require special treatment, out of place here. There is no necessity at present for a separate University of Law for the simple reason that no serious effort has yet been made by the already existing University, to adequately discharge its functions in relation to the study of Law. It should however certainly encourage the affiliation to it of institutions which in its opinion come up to the required standard and should give a representative of each such institution a seat on the governing board. The Faculty of Law and the Board should in this manner be supplemented, invigorated and freshened.

During the period that the pupils devote their life and labour to study under the aegis of the University, it is certainly the duty of the University, to adequately safeguard the health and living of its alumni, who for the time being are its children. The only practical mode of doing this is to create a residential area and this can be done cheaply and conveniently by acquiring a tract of land, say at a healthy place like Kandivli, or Borivli on the B.B. & C.I. Railway. The funds should be contributed in the first instance equally by Government and the University. In the long run, the outlay will be made good from the residential income.

We look forward to the report of the Committee with interest and wish it all success. —The "Bombay Law Journal."

LANDLORDS' TACTICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My landlord has given me notice to vacate the rooms in my occupation after 30th September, 1924. I have been his tenant from April, 1918. His plea is that he wants to demolish and re-build the whole structure. I declined to vacate and stated that I would claim protection under the Rent Act. As usual I paid the rent for July last night and this morning the usual receipt was sent to me. On looking at it I found that he has changed the wording. Uptil now he used the words "amount of house rent." But in the receipt for July received this morning he has changed the words to "amount of compensation for use and occupation of the portions of my premises at . . ." Will any of your numerous readers enlighten me through the columns of your paper whether the altered wording obsolves the landlord from the provisions of the Rent Act?—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

YOUR RHEUMATISM

Is In Your Blood

Have You Tried This Tonic Treatment To Drive It Out?

Doctors thought years ago that rheumatism was due to cold and damp. Later they scientifically traced it to a poisonous acid in the blood, and found that chilly or wet weather only aggravates the trouble—brings it to the surface as it were—but is not its cause.

With this discovery it was seen that only by treatment through the blood could rheumatism be expelled, and that embrocations, liniments and ointments are useless excepting perhaps to give temporary local relief.

If you have rheumatism in any of its forms, therefore (lumbago and sciatica are sometimes classed under its name) do not waste time, but start tonic blood treatment right away. It will save you money and needless suffering if you select Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as your remedy, for these Pills have a remarkable world record as a specific for rheumatism, even in its worst stages.

The reason is that the Pills are unique for their purifying, strengthening, enriching action on the blood. This is no boastful claim; it is based on the personal experience and testimony of almost numberless former slaves to rheumatism who now are happy in their restored health and freedom from suffering.

The new, rich blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People likewise banishes anaemia, restores digestion, braces up the nerves, invigorates the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Ask your chemist for them. Rs. 2 for a bottle. Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Tropical weakness and nerve troubles

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne gives back all the pleasures and joys of youth and health in fullest measure. In every part of the world it is recognised that

Dr. LALOR'S

Phosphodyne

is and has been for over 60 years the pre-eminently safe and sure cure for those ills affecting residents in hot climates. By its wonderful properties Phosphodyne increases the recuperative power of the individual that "down and out" feeling vanishes, the whole nervous system is flooded with vitality and you feel in "fine fettle" once again if you just rely on Dr Lalor's Phosphodyne. Of chemists everywhere.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
38 (F). Bairasimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B. A. M. D., LL. D., Ph. D., B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders".

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Statue of LOK TILAK

Recently Erected in Poona by the Poona City Municipality.

By V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
Girgaum—BOMBAY.

Mr. N. C. KELKER says "Mr. Wagh has shown commendable zeal in his work with the statue and those who know his reverence for Lok Tilak need not be told thas he has imported into his work the love of the religious devotee rather than the business instinct of a professional artist.

Price of a life-size marble or bronze bust and statue is Rs 3,000 and Rs 18,000 respectively and upwards.

TAXATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Merchants' Chamber—that staunch upholder of India's economic rights—has been rendering yeomen services to the cause of Indian economic freedom for the last four years. With its usual boldness it has done well in criticising and protesting against the appointment and scope of the Taxation Committee brought into existence by the Government of India.

Indian public is disgusted with these Commissions and Committees appointed in deference to the resolutions passed in the Legislatures! In most of the cases they have neither enunciated new theories nor brought to light facts which were not known before. Expenditure on this account has only been added to the already highly taxed population in the world considering its poor income. The Chamber has rightly emphasised the point—"an inquiry into re-adjustment or distribution of incidence of taxation must, to be equitable, follow and not precede, an inquiry into the economic conditions of the people." It is an accepted cannon of sound taxation system that it should measure the ability of the persons to whom the burden falls.

Now, according to the "Imperial Gazetteer of India", large proportion of the revenues of India, central and provincial, comes from the pockets of the agriculturists. From the scope of the inquiry this aspect—the important basis—namely, average income of the masses, has been scrupulously omitted. Is it not the duty of the benign Government which professes to be the champion of the masses to inquire into the material condition of the very people from whom revenues are mainly derived, and to prove that the burden of taxation is equitable just and commensurate with their ability to pay?

Indian economists—G. O. M. of India, late Romesh Chandra Dutt and Ranade and that most critical and sympathetic writer of a book—"Prosperous British India a Revelation"—Mr. William Digby—have challenged and proved by facts and figures and economic data collected from the Government Blue Books that at the beginning of twentieth century Indian taxation bore heavily on the agriculturists—how much more deplorable must be the condition of the ryots after a quarter of a century with taxation raised to its pitch. It is for the apologists of the British system of administration in India to prove, by undertaking and supporting an open and exhaustive enquiry into the economic condition of ryots, that taxation is commensurate with the people's *ability to pay*. If they were really earnest in their sympathy with the masses they ought to have encouraged such a step and suggested remedies to lighten the burden. It is an ignominous commentary upon the economic aspect of the British rule. Apart from the motive underlying the inquiry itself the public may rightly view the appointment of a Commission as a wanton waste of public money. Where one Committee would have done the work there have been two Committees, i.e., when the Indian Industrial Commission was appointed the question of fiscal policy was reserved for another costly Commission. Now a Taxation Committee is instituted with a narrow scope leaving the larger issue. The morale of all this is that if India is to be saved from economic exploitation Swaraj alone is the remedy and everyone who calls himself or herself an Indian must strive towards national freedom.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. DESHPANDE.

THE WAYS OF GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following editorial note of "The Samachar" of Surat will, I hope, interest the readers of "The Chronicle", for, it suggests the methods of the Government to treat their favourites and the nationalists.—

The following questions and answers in the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council are eloquent comments on the methods of the bureaucracy. We give them below as found in the Government report:—

PRIZE SCHEME IN THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

3. Mr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District):

(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the announcement of a prize scheme made by the proprietors of the "Times of India" in their illustrated weekly of the 5th August, 1223, at page 15?

(b) If so, have Government considered whether the announcement infringed the provision of Section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code?

(c) If so, what has been their decision in the matter?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward:

(a) The attention of the Government had not been drawn to the announcement in question, before the receipt of the member's question.

(b) Government are advised that the announcement infringed the provision of Section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code.

(c) The proprietors of the paper *have been warned of the infringement* (italics are ours.)

Comments on these answers are really eloquent in light of the prosecutions against our "Samachar", "Gadagadat" and others under Section 294-A of the I. P. C., whose proprietors were not warned, but prosecuted outright by the self-same Government! Are we right in saying that the ways of bureaucracy are really inscrutable?—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMED.

AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee has been out for some time. I have read the Report and wish to put before the public some thoughts which occur to me on reading it.

The time has certainly come when India should do something towards improving the present condition of the shipping industry. Government realized this and promptly appointed a Committee consisting of three Europeans and three Indians to consider and report what measures can usefully be taken with a view eventually to establish an Indian Mercantile Marine. The personnel of the Committee was well chosen. Among the three Europeans, there were two independent gentlemen and one representing the big English firm, who handle the major portion of the Coast Trade. Among the three eminent Indians there was one from each Presidency.

It is a matter for congratulation, that five members are unanimous in their recommendations. It is to be regretted that Sir Arthur Froom has put in a 'Minute of Dissent.' But it was a foregone conclusion. Nobody could expect a representative of the British India to agree to proposals which would eventually lead to reservation of the Indian Coastal Trade for Indian vessels. The Indians should particularly be thankful to Capt. Headlam (the President) and Sir John Biles for their impartial and sympathetic treatment of the whole question.

The Committee have carefully weighed all the evidence written—as well as oral—in a business-like manner and issued a comparatively prompt report.

Now it will be for the Government to decide how and what action to take.

It has been stated that the Government have done nothing in the past towards encouraging the shipping industry. The Indians in the absence of such encouragement never treated the shipping industry with the attention which it deserved. The shipping industry was not seriously thought of until the big war opened their eyes. Now the time has come when the Indian should rise equal to the occasion. We have a Government willing to treat the matter sympathetically as is shown by their action, not only in appointing the Committee, not only in choosing the personnel of the Committee but in drafting the terms of reference. They did not ask the Committee to find out whether the Indian Mercantile Marine was required or not, but what they asked the Committee was to recommend measures which should be taken for the objects in view. Five members of the Committee out of six—and among the five two independent Englishmen—are unanimous in their recommendation.

The Committee recommend:—

I. The establishment of a nautical training ship in Indian waters, and they have named Bombay as the place of location of that ship. They have also suggested curriculum and period of training.

II. A system of licenses in respect of the Indian Coastal trade with a view that the Indian Coasting trade be reserved within 25 years for ships the ownership and controlling interests in which are predominantly Indian. They give a definition of an Indian owned and managed ship for the purpose of the coastal trading regulations. They also describe conditions which should be attached to the grant of licenses to trade on the Indian Coast.

III. Purchase of one of the existing British Lines operating on the Coast.

IV. Indianisation of the Pilot services, the Marine Department under Local Governments and Port Trust vessels.

V. Construction bounties with certain conditions.

These are the recommendations of the Committee and it now rests with the Government to take action. At the same time we Indians also should realize that this is the most opportune time to make up for lost time. Schemes should at once be formulated to assist in the best way possible the existing Indian Shipping Companies and they are certainly inadequate in number to meet with the requirements and therefore the schemes for forming new Companies should be formulated with a view to buy steamers to run on the Indian Coast. While so doing we should take into consideration the existing British Lines and wherever possible to give preference to those steamers. If it is not possible to buy sufficient number of steamers the Government might encourage the chartering of British vessels by the Indians, leaving the management in Indian hands.

It is high time now for the Indians to show their mettle and do something substantial.

I cannot conclude this letter better than exhorting my countrymen in the words of Milton "Arise, awake or be for ever fallen."—Yours, etc.,

JIVANDAS PITAMBER.

17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

The vessel "Transbalt" which left Trincomalee on Sunday, arrived in Madras on Monday and has anchored at a distance of about two miles from the harbour. This action is due to the precaution taken by the harbour authorities in view of the fact that the vessel has a cargo of about 10,000 three-inch shells. After obtaining supplies the vessel will proceed to Perim and thence to Odessa.—A. P.

BI AMMAN'S HEALTH.

CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, August 13.

The Private Secretary of Maulana Mohammad Ali has communicated to the Press the following: The condition of Bi Amman is slowly improving. Dr. Ansari's diagnosis was different from that of the local doctor who was in attendance. The treatment was accordingly changed. This slowly improved her present condition which, however, still remains critical. The excitement at the arrival of her sons at the Railway Station and yet their inability to see her owing to an order of exile passed five years ago prevented further improvement and made her extremely restless. She totally refused to take medicine and diet unless she was taken to her sons and at last compelled her attendants to take her to the Railway Station in a palanquin in spite of the very grave risks involved. Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali were greatly alarmed when the news was brought to them that their mother was on her way to see them. In view of her excited condition and the risks involved in her going back home they decided to take the risk of her removal to Delhi. Dr. Saran Behari who was in charge of the case had been indefatigable throughout examined her before departure and at the Moradabad Railway Station two other doctors examined her again. One of them Dr. Dixit very kindly accompanied the patient as far as Hapur. With the help of stimulants administered to her throughout the journey Bi Amman safely arrived at Delhi yesterday morning and Drs. Ansari and Abdur Rahman examined her. At first she showed distinct effect of the taxing journey on her condition, but revived towards the evening and the doctors reported improvement both in pulse and the condition of her heart which was causing great anxiety. Complete rest during the night has done considerable good, but she is still dangerously weak.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI TO TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

Moulanas Shaukat Ali, Abdul, Kalam Azad and Hussain Ahmed and Principal Kwaja are expected to reach Rajkot on the 18 instant to tour in Kathiawar to solicit help from Muslims for their constructive programme, education of Mopla orphans, expenses of the Khilafat delegation to Angora, etc.

S. INDIA FLOOD RELIEF

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The Madras Central Flood Relief Committee in the course of an appeal for funds draws attention to the reports of the Collectors of the various flood affected districts which, it says, disclose heart-rending tales of woe and misery not known in the living memory. They state that the appeal which the situation makes on the generosity of the public is of an unprecedented nature in Madras. They request the public to subscribe liberally and to remit subscriptions to the Treasurers, Imperial Bank of India, who have consented to receive subscriptions at all their branches in India.

BULDANA'S HELP.

(From a Correspondent.)

BULDANA, August 13.

A public meeting of the citizen of Buldana was held on last Saturday under the joint auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party when appeals for help for the Southern India Flood Relief Fund were made on behalf of both the institutions. Rs. 400 have been collected, further collections are going on.

FLOOD IN BARISAL.

(Associated Press.)

BARISAL, Aug. 12.

The northern part of the District is wholly under water. The present crop has been destroyed and the prospect for winter crop is also gloomy.

MOHURRAM AT MULTAN.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, Aug. 12.

The Muharam was observed here peacefully. The police and military were posted in different places.

AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

The Muharram passed off without any untoward incident. Strong police precautions were taken and the District Magistrate personally attended the procession.

A Jodhpur message of 12th August says:—Mails and Passengers will be transhipped from to-morrow and through communication between Borawar and Narain Pura is expected to be restored from the 15th instant.

Mr. MacMichael, I.C.S., member of the Board of Revenue, left Madras on 12th August for Malabar to investigate the extent of the damage caused by the floods and to ascertain what measures of relief are required.

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AN AHMADI IMPRISONED IN KABUL.

APPEAL FROM INDIA FOR RELEASE

The Secretary of the Ahmadeyya Community, Quadian, Batala (Punjab) writes:—

The following telegram has been sent to His Majesty the Ameer Amannullah Khan's Government. "Report has been received Niamatullah Khan, Ahmadi has been imprisoned in Kabul owing to his adherence to Ahmadeyya views. If this is so, we beg to strongly, but respectfully protest against this action of the officials of the Afghan Government which is against the principle of religious freedom and we respectfully request His Majesty the Ameer's Government to kindly redress this wrong and set Niamuttullah Khan at liberty and thus place under obligation the entire Ahmadeyya community which consists of about a million souls and is spread in almost all parts of the world.

LORD LYTTON'S ASPERSIONS ON INDIAN WOMEN.

PROTEST BY INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

The Committee of the Indian Association has passed a resolution entering their emphatic protest against the Governor's remarks on the occasion of the police parade at Dacca causing aspersions on the Indian men and women

FRONTIER OUTLAWS ROUNDED UP

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 12.

Acting on good and prompt information Mr. Handyside, Commandant, Constabulary, and Mr. Du Heaume rushed out with a party of Frontier Constabulary to Kandi Dilawar near Peshawar, yesterday, and surrounded a large orchard where a gang of five raiders were hiding. The gang surrendered and all the five were found to be outlaws; at least three of whom were wanted for a murder. In the previous evening Mr. Du Heaume laid up another outlaw who was also an absconder in a murder case

MR. SADIQ HASAN'S INTERVIEW WITH LORD OLIVIER.

A correspondent writes from Amritsar:—

Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Bar.-at-Law and a member of the Legislative Assembly, interviewed Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, and urged upon him the absolute necessity of a Round Table Conference with a view to establish Home Rule in India and spoke strongly in favour of prohibition in a country where a large number of people consider it a sin to drink and also asked the appointment of a Commission to settle the just claim of the Nizam of Hyderabad about the restoration of Berar. He reminded him of the help and ready assistance rendered by H. E. H. the Nizam in time of need to the British Empire and further pointed out that it was not fair and just that the Indian Government be both the defendant and the Judge at the same time.

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Zam-Buk soothes, heals and purifies the most troublesome skin. It quickly uproots and destroys germ-disease whether lodged in the outer or the *innermost* tissues. It relieves burning, itchy irritation with the first application, and clears the skin of minor disfigurements like pimples, itchy spots and heat rash in a magical way.

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MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE GREATEST POWER IN THE WORLD.

The New York "Nation" writes:—

In India the effect of Mahatma Gandhi's leadership has been much more than the development of a clever technique of passive resistance to unjust authority—the weapon of a weak people. He has worked a psychological miracle. To a people of rather unstable nervous disposition, mystical and brooding and easily swayed, he has brought integration and strength. Unlike most radical leaders and with a wisdom beyond political expediency, he has as far as possible left the roots of the people undisturbed in the customs and religious that have nourished them. And he has made his revolution grow out of these roots. Where mass movements in the Western world deal largely in gestures of violence and in the outward manifestations of solidarity and independence, in the Indian Nationalist movement a process of inner regeneration keeps step with the progress of outer rebellion.

In recent issues of "The Nation" we have described the amazing development of the Akali struggle. An even more impressive spectacle is the present movement among the Hindu passive resisters to override and abolish the caste restrictions which have held men apart even in the National list ranks. For many years in the common struggle caste lines have been growing less sharp; but the vast class of "untouchables" has stood as a mocking symbol of the slow growth of Indian democracy. The untouchables are the lowest caste in the Hindu community. They may be degraded and ignorant; they may be educated professional men. In either case they are confronted with a system of restrictions and taboos to which they must submit. There are streets they may not walk through, offices they may not fill, acts of submission they must perform. And all forms of social intercourse are prohibited with members of the higher caste, who will not even touch their humble brothers. Gandhi has always opposed this separation although it is obvious that an actual change in practice would involve a social upheaval as profound as the Russian Revolution.

VAIKOM.

A beginning has been made, however. The movement to end the stigma of untouchability has developed inside the ranks of the higher-caste Hindu passive resisters. These young revolutionaries deliberately broke the sacred taboos. The consequences are described by C. F. Andrews, whose remarkable letters appear in the "Manchester Guardian" and the New York "World".

The young high-caste Hindus with their untouchable fellow-countrymen endeavoured to enter the public street which leads to the Vaikom Temple. The police intervened and arrested them. At their trial they pleaded guilty of attempting to break down the barrier of untouchability. . . .

They were sent to prison with six months' imprisonment each.

Others immediately took their place, and these were in turn arrested . . . But when the stream of those who were eager to court imprisonment appeared to be continuous the state government authorities suddenly changed their mode of procedure. They barricaded the road and left a police guard to prevent anyone from getting over. This was immediately answered by a hunger-strike on the part of those who were endeavouring to enter the prohibited area. At the end of the day six of the passive resisters fainted. They had remained in the blazing sun uncovered and had refused to take either water or food. The news of this was cabled throughout the length and breadth of India. Mahatma Gandhi telegraphed at once: "Omit fasting; but stand or sit in relays with quiet submission till arrested." His order was immediately obeyed, and the deadlock still continues. The police continue to keep guard; the passive resisters continue to offer themselves for arrest. . . . . Already the patience and forbearance of the passive resisters has had its effect upon the Brahmins not merely in Vaikom but in every part of India where their privileged position had been acknowledged.

If the fight against slavery in the United States had been born among the slave-owning aristocrats of the South, if they had submitted to arrest and faced death to make their black brothers free and equal we would have something like an American parallel to this movement in India. But the Indian movement is even more impressive since the power of religious dogma stands back of the social and economic interests involved.

Mother need never wean baby in advance of the normal time if she takes Lactagol, which, by stimulating the breast glands, ensures a plentiful supply of nourishing milk and so enables every mother to

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at the breast without fatigue or strain. The recent great increase in the deaths of infants was mainly due to impure milk, and the remedy lies in breast feeding. Breast milk is the purest milk and the only safe food for baby, so mother should always try to breast-feed baby with the help of Lactagol before experimenting with artificial foods.

Lactagol

is a splendid strength giver and most useful in convalescence. Recommended by Nurses and Doctors. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

"NEGLECT OF THE VERNACULARS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article under above heading calls for some criticism. It is an hysterical outbreak lacking practical or even aesthetic value.

As well might the Englishman moan because the majority of his friends speak of their "garage" instead of their "motor-house." If the "root" is sound then it matters little its origin—save for the lover of language—as long as it expresses the meaning readily.

A country under the dominance of another owes a debt of gratitude to its captor, that it was too short-sighted, too inert, too strangely unadapted to take readily to a foreign tongue, to forbid the use of its own language, by the captive, thus would the thraldom and ineptitude have been more pronounced to-day and the speeding up by steam and electricity of less utility to the captor in his chance towards the swift changes and opportunities of this cosmopolitan age.

What is the first need of the practical man to-day, in this rush and complex of present-day economics? He wants as of yore food, shelter and clothes. Moreover, he wants more of these things as he becomes—like the times—more complex.

Now who is best fitted for the struggle of survival; the student who is allowed to follow his own—perhaps—indolent bent, speaking and writing corrupt English or vernacular or the one who is compelled to study in the language which has most chances economically for success?

Why try to emphasise the fallacy that to hold the degree of M.A. is necessarily to be "educated." There are numbers of rudities and sycophants in every land who are "literate" but not "educated." Our "literate" friend showed his vulgarity by his non-recognition of a cultured gentleman when he met and conversed with him.

For a while longer the speech of the parents will keep alive the lingering remnants of hybrid Marathi, Gujarati, etc.,—only among the cultured few can they be heard in their purity to-day. In their purity only when speaking of the past. To-day they must use the international words if they discuss the present times.

Better surely to urge a quicker substitution of English as the immediate solvent; while giving the opportunity to the language-lover—who is interested in the welfare of his country—to decide which of the Eastern vernaculars is the most suitable for the masses. Probably this would be a simplified Hindi, failing that Hindustani.

This would be the ideal, practical scholastic course. For the large towns and centres primary education wholly in English until such time as an agreement has been arrived at in relation to an international language for India, when primary education would up to the age of ten years be in this, with at least one hour's tuition daily in English to prepare the student for secondary and higher education.

While primary education was in English it would be advisable that arithmetic and perhaps nature study should be given in vernacular, the first subject to make it easy for the student to deal with his countrymen while travelling which would be determined if he is taught in English alone. The second subject to give him an aesthetic opportunity to appreciate his mother-tongue.

In the villages primary education to continue in the vernacular with opportunity for those desirous to get to the townships for higher education, for their benefit, at least one hour's tuition daily in English should be given. Vernacular to give place to Hindustani or the chosen international language as soon as possible.

To-morrow—which may soon be here. Esperanto may be the international language necessary for those who wish to be truly cosmopolitan, whether for economic or humanitarian reasons.—Yours, etc.,

KATE HALLIDAY.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

BUILDING UP THE BABIES.

How Baby's Own Tablets Help.

Thin weakly infants and small children are usually victims to stomach or bowel trouble. When this condition has been set right it is astonishing how quickly the little ones put on flesh and start to thrive. Their pallor and fretfulness gives place to rosy, happy, health. For infantile stomach and bowel ailments there is nothing so good as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Parents everywhere who have tried them are unanimous in their praise. Here is an American mother's evidence:—

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Sketched from a photograph.

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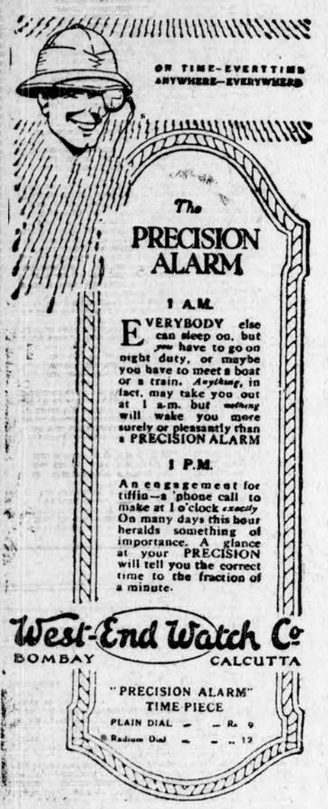


The PRECISION ALARM

1 A.M.

EVERYBODY else can sleep on, but *you* have to go on night duty, or maybe you have to meet a boat or a train. *Anything*, in fact, may take you out at 1 a.m. but *nothing* will wake you more surely or pleasantly than a PRECISION ALARM

1 P.M.

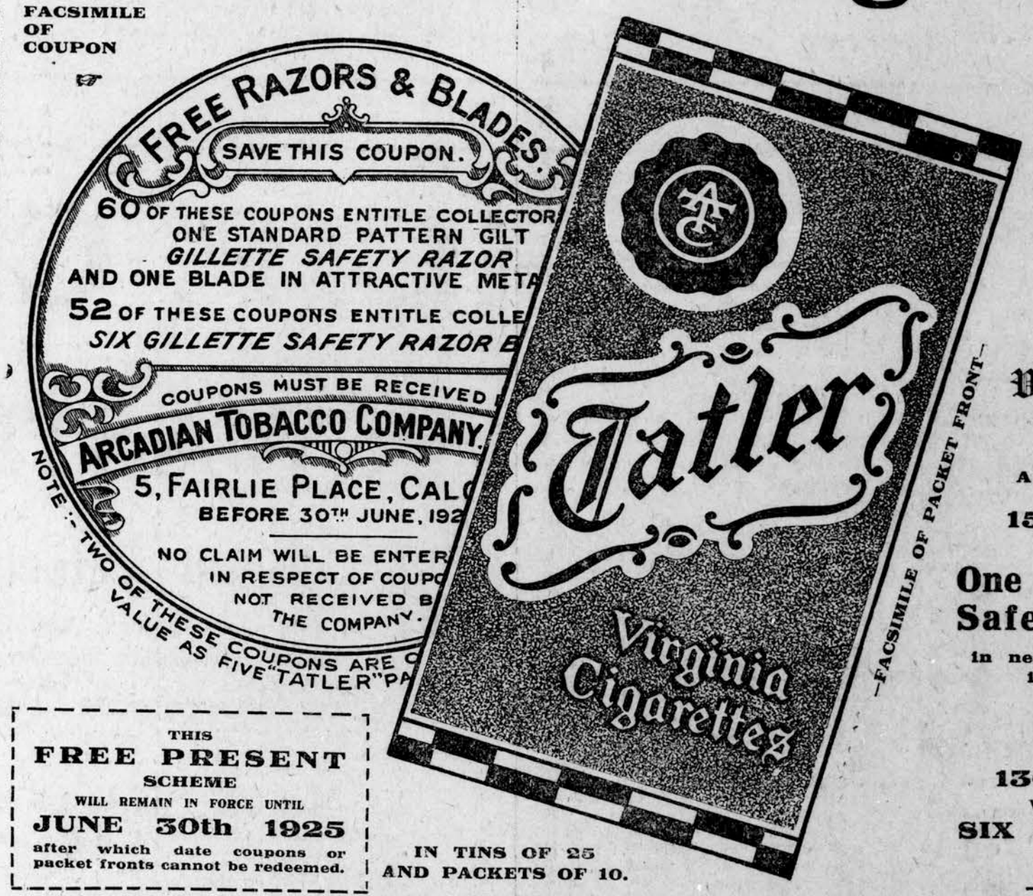
An engagement for tiffin—a 'phone call to make at 1 o'clock *exactly*. On many days this hour heralds something of importance. A glance at your PRECISION will tell you the correct time to the fraction of a minute.

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

"PRECISION ALARM"
TIME PIECE
PLAIN DIAL — — Rs. 9
Radium Dial — — — 12

Are YOU Saving These?

FACSIMILE OF COUPON


FREE RAZORS & BLADES.
SAVE THIS COUPON.
60 OF THESE COUPONS ENTITLE COLLECTOR
ONE STANDARD PATTERN GILT
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR
AND ONE BLADE IN ATTRACTIVE META
52 OF THESE COUPONS ENTITLE COLLE
SIX GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR B
COUPONS MUST BE RECEIVED
ARCADIAN TOBACCO COMPANY
5, FAIRLIE PLACE, CALC
BEFORE 30TH JUNE, 192
NO CLAIM WILL BE ENTER
IN RESPECT OF COUPO
NOT RECEIVED B
THE COMPANY.
NOTE:—TWO OF THESE COUPONS ARE C
VALUE AS FIVE "TATLER" PA
Tatler
Virginia Cigarettes
FACSIMILE OF PACKET FRONT

THIS
FREE PRESENT
SCHEME
WILL REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL
JUNE 30th 1925
after which date coupons or packet fronts cannot be redeemed.

IN TINS OF 25
AND PACKETS OF 10.

FREE!
GILLETTE RAZORS and BLADES!

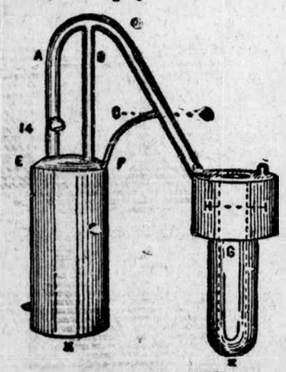
Tatler
Virginia Cigarettes.
FOR
60 Coupons
AS PACKED IN 25's TINS
OR
150 Packet Fronts
WE WILL SEND POST FREE
One Complete Gillette Safety Razor GILT MODEL
in neat plush lined metal case including ONE BLADE
OR FOR
52 Coupons
OR
130 Packet Fronts
WE WILL SEND POST FREE
SIX GILLETTE RAZOR BLADES.

Post Your Coupons and Packet Fronts to POST BOX 601, CALCUTTA.
Collectors are recommended to send their Coupons and Packet Fronts by Registered Post.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd., (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



THESE ARE ALL STEEL.
FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.
APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT.
(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES;
TITO-LANDI LAMPS
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.
FLAMME BLEU
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,
CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY

Bilious?

Everybody is so at times and in many cases it makes life a burden. The fault is with the stomach, liver and kidneys. When the digestive organs are out of order,

It's time to take

Beecham's Pills; they will set them right.

This medicine acts gently and thoroughly; is safe and suitable alike for either sex.

For women Beecham's Pills are invaluable.

Take this medicine whenever you experience any form of digestive irregularity and you will have reason to be grateful because of the benefits derived from the use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

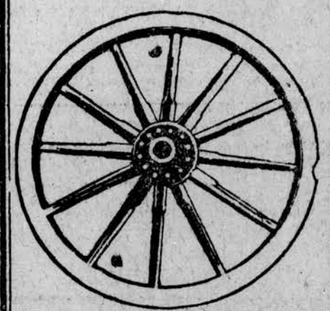
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.
BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.
An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to everybody. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E.I.R.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.
BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA.
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's } & { 219, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals of superb craftsmanship.

FOR SALE
ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body, 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke. pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5 ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle f.o.r. Bombay.
APPLY TO
N V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 3
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay.

We can exempt your firm from Paying INCOME-TAX OR SUPER-TAX.
Consult
Parekh & Co.,
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants and Auditors.
Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
(1) M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Opp. Income-Tax Office.)

The Benefits of Industry and Thrift.

Create your capital by saving a portion of your income regularly. You will then experience the Earning power of money and begin to reap the full benefits of INDUSTRY AND THRIFT.

Rs. 5 or more will start a
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
and in due course of time, you will feel fully prepared for future opportunities.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director

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